



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

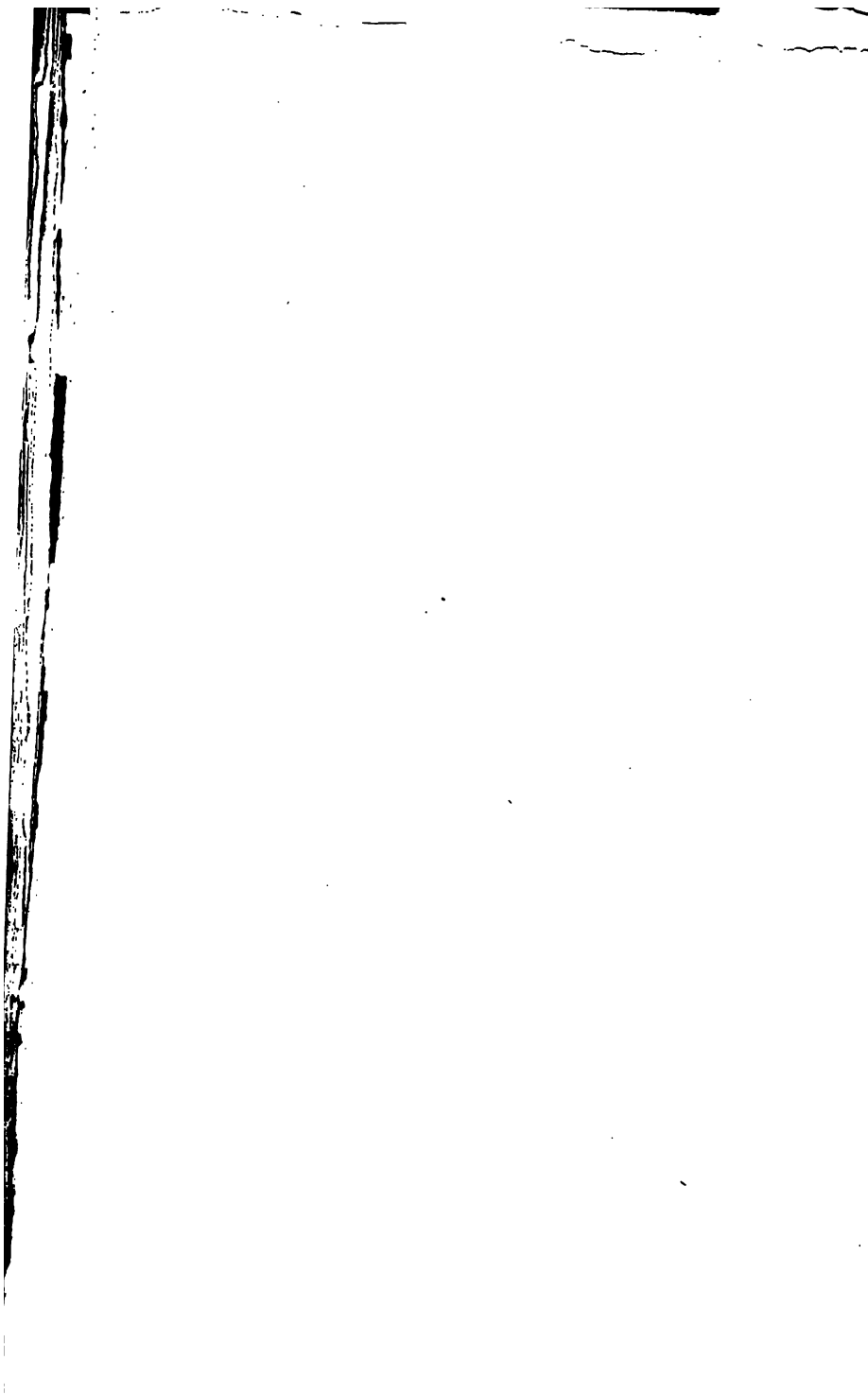
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 3433 07593257 8

SEV
New Yo.
Emigratio





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners of Emigration,



STATE OF NEW YORK,

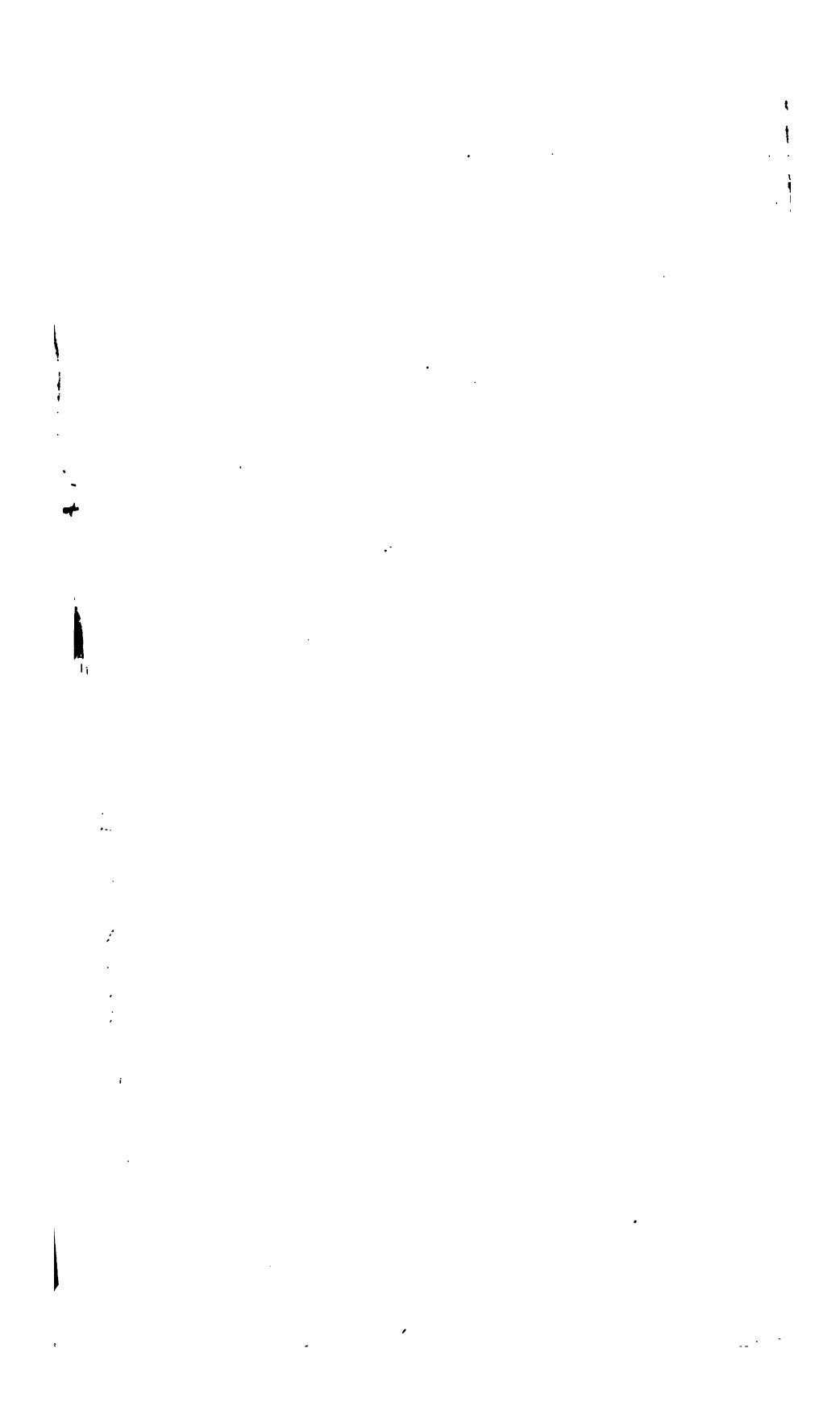
FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1867. ✓

New York:

THE SUN STEAM JOB PRINT, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

1868.



REPORT

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

*The Commissioners of Emigration respectfully present their
ANNUAL REPORT for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.*

THE year 1867, being the twenty-first of the operation of the system confided to the charge of this Commission, like the last year, continues to show an increase over the preceding, after a long period of diminished emigration.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1867 was 301,326. Of these 58,595 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation; and 242,731 were aliens, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants of 9313 over 1866, 46,379 over 1865, 60,435 over 1864, 85,887 over 1863, 166,425 over 1862, 177,192 over 1861, 137,569 over 1860, 163,409 over 1859, 164,142 over 1858, 58,958 over 1857; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1847, is 63,602 more.

Of these emigrants 117,591 were from Germany, 65,134 from Ireland, 33,712 from England, and 26,294 from other countries.

The emigrants who arrived during the past year, were generally in good health and condition, and their treatment was satisfactory to themselves, as well as in conformity with

the improved laws for the regulation of passenger vessels, enacted in Great Britain and elsewhere during late years. Still it occurred repeatedly that sickness broke out on board of steamers and sailing vessels filled with emigrants, causing great mortality at sea. In these cases the requisitions of the law for the regulation of passenger vessels in force in the ports of Europe were technically obeyed; yet, nevertheless, the spread of disease on board was clearly to be traced to the crowded and ill-ventilated state of the vessels, and in one instance at least to bad faith on the part of the charterers.

On the 2d of June, the emigrant ship *Giuseppe Baccarich*, sailed from Antwerp, and arrived at this port on the 20th of July, but owing to sickness, the vessel was sent by the Health officer to the Lower Bay, where the passengers were detained until the 31st of July, a period of sixty days having thus elapsed from the time the ship left port to the landing of the passengers. Of these, in a total of 180 persons who sailed from Antwerp, eighteen died on the voyage, and twenty were sick on coming into port. Immediately after the arrival in the Lower Bay, the Commissioners dispatched a special agent on board, and subsequently one of their own body visited the vessel and reported the sickness due to the manner of the provisioning by the charterers, A. Strauss & Co., of Antwerp, whose bad treatment of emigrants in the early years of the Commission, necessitated frequent complaints by letter to the Belgian Government.

The water for drinking and cooking purposes had been placed in sperm oil casks, the food was of very inferior quality, and the captain of the vessel, a native of Dalmatia, where she was owned, had never before carried passengers, and was ignorant of the laws regulating the transportation of emigrants. Under the advice and the instructions of the Board, the surviving passengers libelled the vessel, with the view to obtaining money-damages in part compensation for their sufferings.

Another instance is that of the "*Lord Brougham*," which sailed from Hamburg on the 15th of October, and arrived at this port on the 6th of December following, with sickness on board and was, as before, sent to the Lower Bay by the Health Officer. Out of the 300 passengers with which she left port, 75 died during the voyage. A thorough examination was made, from the evidence of the passengers it appears that, while

Captain's behaviour was kind, he neglected the obvious precaution of requiring them to go often on deck, but allowed them to remain below. Here, also, much of the sickness is to be attributed to the bad quality of the water.

On the 2d of November, 1867, the emigrant ship, "Leibnitz," sailed from Hamburg, and arrived at this port January 11, 1868. This vessel had sailed from Germany, crowded with emigrant passengers (544 in all) for this port. On her arrival it was ascertained that great mortality had occurred at sea, as it was at first supposed, and asserted, from cholera. She and her passengers were detained at Quarantine, and the ship purified by the Health Officer of the port. The ship was immediately visited by a Committee of this Board, accompanied by three German physicians of high professional standing. The physicians were decidedly of opinion that the disease on board was not cholera, but typhus fever of a very malignant kind, caused by the utter neglect of all sanitary care, and the want of every comfort. The Committee found the ship in the worst state of filth and misery; every care for the comfort of the passengers seemed to have been neglected by the captain and officers, and, as in the two former cases, there was no physician on board. Emigrant passenger vessels have not been required by the emigrant laws of Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp to carry a physician, as by the Emigration laws of Great Britain. The North German Government has, however, since the receipt of the Reports, resulting from the examination made in these several cases, by this Commission, and other information on the same subject, created an Emigration Board, which, with proposed amendments to the laws governing the ports of Hamburg and Bremen, will ensure a more thorough protection of emigrant passengers, by enforcing a rigid inspection of ships, provisions, etc., before departure, and by requiring every vessel, carrying emigrants, to be provided with an experienced physician.

The known energy of that Government, on subjects affecting the welfare of its people, and the promptness and zeal shown in this important matter, justify the belief that all these improvements are already in force, and that hereafter no such dreadful sufferings can take place on board of passenger vessels from Hamburg and Bremen.

This various reports of our Committee are herewith submitted, and will be found in the appendix to this report. They are of great interest and importance, and contain, besides the facts therein stated, a recommendation of a measure to be embodied in a law by our Congress. The adoption of this measure, which is urgently recommended by this Board, would unquestionably remedy many evils. But much improved legislation, with a most stringent application of all its requirements is also needed in Europe, to prevent the terrible evils under which emigrant passengers often suffer.

The details of the working of the Commission and its officers during the year 1867 present the following results :

Number in State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island,		
January 1, 1867.....	1,229	
“ admitted during the year.....	11,482	
“ born there “ “.....	526	
Total number cared for and treated.....	13,237	
Number of lunatic emigrants in State Asylum, Ward's		
Island, January 1, 1867.....	77	
“ admitted during the year.....	149	
“ from Medical Ward.....	29	
	255	
Of which there left the Asylum :		
Number discharged cured.....	95	
“ transferred to Blackwell's Island, their term of		
five years having expired.....	9	
“ transferred to other wards of Institution in an		
improved condition.....	23	
“ died.....	10	
“ eloped.....	1	
	138	
Remaining in Asylum December 31, 1867.....	117	
Number of cases of small-pox paid for by this Commission re-		
maining in Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island,		
January 1, 1867.....	6	
Number admitted during the year.....	121	
Total number of cases of small-pox supported		
and paid for by this Commission treated in		
Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, du-		
ring the year 1867.....	127	
Number discharged cured.....	121	
“ died.....	6	
Total number discharged.....	127	

Number of emigrants chargeable to this Commission, admitted to the New York Lunatic Asylum.....		28
Number of sick sent from Office to the New York Hospital during the year 1867.....	5	
Number of do. to St. Vincent's Hospital.....	4	
“ of sick emigrants chargeable to this Commission admitted to Bellevue Hospital.....	71	
Total cases sent to above Hospitals.....		80
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request.	136	
“ of do. and at expense of consignees of vessels.....	117	
Total number forwarded to Europe.....		253
Number of persons forwarded to various places inland from Castle Garden at expense of this Commission....	51	
“ forwarded to various places inland by agent at Buffalo	212	
“ “ by agent at Albany.....	97	
Total number forwarded inland and to Canada by this Commission.....		360
“ temporarily supplied with board and lodging in the city.....	1,791	
“ temporarily supplied with food in Castle Garden....	7,284	
“ temporarily supplied with board and lodging by agent at Buffalo.....	1,234	
“ do. by agent at Albany.....	1,098	
“ do. “ “ Dunkirk.....	2,891	
Total number so relieved.....		14,298
Number of emigrants in the city buried by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and paid for by this Commission.....		64
Number of emigrants buried at Quarantine, under directions of the Health Officer, at expense of this Commission.....		50
Number of males provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.....	4,146	
“ of females.....	6,179	
“ of both sexes provided with situations by agent at Buffalo.....	696	
“ do. by agent at Albany.....	805	
“ do. at office of German Society in this city.....	869	
Total number provided with employment....		12,695
Whole number relieved and forwarded in and from the several counties of the State chargeable to this Commission.....		3,774
Grand total of destitute alien emigrants landed at the port of New York, during the past five years who were relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment, &c., by this Commission, in the State and City of New York during the year 1867.....		44,966

Number of days spent in State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.....	243,698
“ of days spent in State Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island.....	281,200
Total number of days in both.....	524,898
Amount of moneys received in reply to letters written from the Emigrant Landing Depot for recently-arrived emigrants and applied to their forwarding.....	\$25,873 25
“ of moneys received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants.....	40,992 64
“ of moneys received at Office for and applied to the aid and forwarding of emigrants chargeable to this Commission.....	1,121 88
“ of moneys received at office of the Irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to this Commission.....	25,078 63
“ of moneys received at office of German Society, from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to this Commission.....	28,545 41
“ of moneys received at office of agent at Albany for and applied to the same purpose.....	585 63

The number in the hospitals, and of those who received other aid from the Board, was great; whilst prices of all necessities and hospital supplies had increased. The expense of the new hospitals, begun in 1864, as well as other repairs and alterations of absolute necessity, also absorbed a larger proportion of the savings of former years than had been anticipated. But the increase of the Commutation, granted by the Legislature in 1867, though in reality quite nominal, not equalling the diminished value of money and the increase of prices, averted the necessity of new debt, and enabled the Commissioners to keep up their establishments in the manner due to those thrown under their charge.

Yet some unexpected but unavoidable expenses already incurred, with others of urgent necessity for the well-being of the emigrants under our care, together with the high price of all the supplies required for the Hospitals and Refuge, and especially with the great number of able bodied persons desirous to support themselves by their own industry, but compelled by the present stoppage of the usual demand for labor, to throw themselves upon their claims on this Commission, during the latter part of 1867 and since the beginning of the present year, a

now very rapidly absorbing the funds reserved for future important purposes, and may, during the present winter, compel a resort to temporary loans until a larger emigration and income next spring and summer.

Arrangements have long been made, for the convenient conveyance of persons requiring the aid of the Commission at the hospitals or Refuge, either from Castle Garden, at or soon after their arrival, or from any part of the city where they may accidentally lodge. This is done either by a steamboat in the employment of the Commission, which leaves Castle Garden regularly once each day, or by separate covered wagons belonging to the Board, taking the patients from their respective abodes elsewhere. These conveyances are quite independent of any public line.

The operations of the Board are apportioned among the following Standing Committees, appointed annually by the President, and whose duties are indicated by their names, besides such Special Committees as may be from time to time required :

The Ward's Island Committee, consisting of 6 members.

" Castle Garden	"	"	6	"
" Railroad Agency	"	"	3	"
" Labor Exchange	"	"	2	"
" Agencies & Counties	"	"	5	"
" Auditing	"	"	3	"
" Finance	"	"	3	"
" Purchasing	"	"	2	"

The labors and responsibilities of this Commission have been lessened by the law creating the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, with whom the action of this Board has been in perfect harmony.

State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island.

The Commissioners hold in fee one hundred and eight acres on Ward's Island, together with appurtenant water-rights and marsh. These lands were purchased either from the annual income or from funds obtained on mortgage, with which debt the property, now increased in value by the rise of real estate, and by the buildings and other improvements, is still encumbered. The tract, except twenty acres on the southeast side, and a piece of land of about two acres, bought in 1864, lies in one body, surrounded in great part by water, and contains nearly one-half of the island. The land is good, and the tract salubrious and convenient. Considering the probable number of occupants, this extent of ground is not more than is needed for the comfort, exercise, and occupation of the inmates, the proper distance and space required for the various branches of the establishments—as the Surgical Hospitals, those for typhus or other contagious cases, the Insane Asylum, school, and nurseries, as well as for the government, control, and police of the whole population.

The tract owned by the Commission has been extended by filling in and building a stone sea-wall along the shore, which was performed chiefly by labor of the inmates. It is drained by a sewerage of 1,600 feet of brick drains. This sewerage is being extended and improved as rapidly as the funds will admit.

But it appears very desirable that the whole of the lands used by the Commission should be brought into one contiguous tract, and the boundaries more or less altered, either by exchange, purchase, or sale. Nearly the whole of Ward's Island, which contains about two hundred and sixty acres, is owned either by this Commission or by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York. Their shares are nearly equal and include the whole island, except about eleven acres, which belonged to the estate of the late R. B. Minturn, who devoted this land or the proceeds thereof to a public charity. There are claims to some smaller parcels of land and a few lots belonging to individuals. Both the above-named Commissions have been for some time desirous of arranging the boundaries for mutual convenience by sale or exchange. As it is on many accounts very desirable that the whole island should be devoted to the

objects of the two Commissions exclusively, it is probable that arrangements will be soon made which may render necessary some pecuniary advance from the funds of this Commission during the present year.

The whole produce of the land under cultivation (about fifty acres), including milk, vegetables, etc., is consumed by the inmates, and it is estimated, that, if purchased, it would cost at least \$10,000. The buildings and grounds are supplied with Croton water, brought by a pipe under the waters of the Sound, and carried up to a large embanked reservoir, which is kept filled. This, besides furnishing without any labor of nurses or attendants an ample and constant supply of the best water, affords security against fire, and a cheap and abundant supply of the best ice, sufficient for the most liberal use of the Institution. There is a large private wharf belonging to the establishment, with spacious sheds, boat-house, and other conveniences.

The alterations of the Health Laws of the port of New York, whilst they have released this Board from various duties and charges in respect to quarantine, now fitly transferred to a separate Commission, yet laid upon us the necessity of providing for certain classes of cases (such as of ship fever), formerly received at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, when that establishment was under the charge of this Commission. Thence an enlargement of our hospital accommodation had become of pressing necessity.

As stated in the Reports for 1864 and 1865, these considerations led to the conclusion that the typhus fever patients could be best accommodated in the late surgical wards, substantial brick buildings on the pavilion plan, which, from their situation near the water, and at the north end of the island, could be quite insulated from the other buildings and patients, and would require only some addition of little cost to be made fever hospitals of the best class. For the reception of surgical patients, there has been erected, farther south, a large structure of brick, composed of five separate pavilions, which may be indefinitely extended when necessity requires hereafter.

It embraces all the recent improvements here and in Europe, and combines with those acknowledged advantages of the plan whatever conveniences the old system of large hospitals can

have, by uniting all by a broad corridor in the rear, convenient for the exercise or amusement of convalescent patients, as well as affording communication between the parts of the establishment, without affecting the perfect insulation of the several wards in all material respects.

The Hospital has been visited and examined during the last year, as well as in preceding years, by many whose opinions on such subjects are entitled to great respect, for their experience in sanitary science and administration, and their acquaintance with establishments for hospital purposes in this country and Europe; and it has received from them the highest commendation. The plans and accounts of the building have also been communicated to eminent persons in Europe, distinguished for their exertions or interest in hospital improvement, and have been pronounced as being among the most perfect models of hospital construction.

The old stone building, first used as a hospital, and since for lying-in wards and other purposes, having been removed last year, in consequence of its inconvenient structure and its general decay, the building formerly used for cooking and baking was enlarged, to provide for patients not requiring regular hospital attendance. This being a spacious and solid building, built of brick, the change was effected by adding a large wing on the east side, and covering the whole with a high *Mansard* French roof, so that the entire structure is now three stories high, with a basement, and covers an area of 100 by 98 feet. Ample accommodation is furnished for about 360 inmates, better provision than before made for lying-in women for children, for baths, and other means of examining and receiving newly arrived emigrants, with many other conveniences. The exterior, without any special architectural pretensions, is handsome. The whole cost was about \$55,800.

The other buildings at Ward's Island, as the pavilion, nurseries, residences for physicians, &c., formerly sufficient and convenient for their several uses, with the smaller nunneries for patients in late years, now, with the large increase of inmates and the lapse of time (especially as respects the wooden buildings erected twenty years ago), have become inadequate for present uses; some of them requiring repairs and improve-

the others demanding the substitution of buildings on a better plan, and of more durable materials.

In order to meet these necessary requirements, a large plain brick building was erected during the year at a cost of \$77,014, for the use of the male inmates, and is now occupied. It has three stories and a basement, and covers an area of 160 by 44 feet, accommodates 400 persons, and is heated with steam.

A commodious building, also of brick and three stories high, with a basement and measuring 65 by 45 feet, is now in progress for the residences of the physician-in-chief and for his assistant, and the assistant-surgeon, being in fact three houses, with separate entrances, stairs, &c. Its estimated cost when complete will be \$54,600.

Other necessary improvements have been made in the several buildings on the Island. Among these must be mentioned the fitting up of portions of two of the buildings best adapted for the purpose for two distinct chapels, one for the Protestant service, which was dedicated and opened on the 13th of October, according to the form of the Episcopal Church, and one for the Roman Catholic worship, which it is expected will be ready for dedication and use in a few weeks. Both are very neat and commodious apartments, well lighted and ventilated, and measuring, the former 25 by 50 feet, the latter 30 by 90 feet.

These alterations and improvements, including the addition of wings to each of the one, two, and three-story Pavilion buildings, for water-closets, bath-rooms, etc., were made at an expense of \$24,083.

A great loss was sustained by the Institution in the death of James P. Fagan, who had been long and usefully connected with this Commission. He was a man of integrity, ability, and much worth. He was appointed Superintendent of Ward's Island in 1860, and died October 12th, 1867. For the last seven years he discharged the important trust, and exercised the power confided to him with great fidelity and ability.

Some of the improvements in the grounds, mentioned in former Reports, as intended or in actual progress, have been carried on during the year; but the most important as well as costly work of this nature, undertaken and carried on during 1866 and 1867, is that of the thorough drainage of the whole tract held

by this Commission, by means of underground sewerage. This was undertaken according to a plan made after survey by an engineer of reputation, and was let by contract, open to bidders according to the usual terms of the amount and nature of excavation. The work has encountered difficulties not anticipated and was found to be more expensive than was expected.

In consequence of the continued high price of most articles of ordinary use and consumption in such establishments, the proportional cost of support of the inmates has not decreased.

The general care of the establishment on Ward's Island is confided to a standing committee appointed for the year, who make frequent visits of inspection. The island is also visited from time to time by the other Commissioners, and occasional meetings of the Board are held there.

The whole number of inmates, in the Hospitals and in the other department, during the year was 13,237, being 2,931 more than in 1866, and 5,812 more than in the year preceding. The average number at any one time was about 1,501.

From the sudden check in the demand for labor, the number of inmates continued to increase. During the first month of the year 1867, it averaged 1,444, while for the same month of the present year it was over 2,400.

A portion only of the milk used is bought by contract, as, by the purchase of a number of cows, a supply of fresh milk has been furnished, nearly sufficient for the use of the whole establishment. This has been found especially beneficial to invalid and infants. The decrease of deaths among motherless children thrown under the care of this Commission is believed to mainly attributable to this cause.

The reduced state in which many patients are received has made it a principle, as well of economy as humanity, to provide nourishing food and necessary but not expensive clothing, which has added to the cost of the establishment.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole of these establishments, including the hospitals proper as well as the Refuge department:

Number of inmates in Institution on January 1st, 1867....	1,229
“ admitted during the year.....	11,482
“ of births “ “	526
Total number cared for and treated.....	—

Number discharged during the year.....	10,467	
“ of deaths “ “	591	
Total number.....	————	11,058
Number remaining on the 31st December, 1867.....		2,179
“ of days spent in Hospital.....	243,698	
“ “ “ Refuge.....	281,200	
Total number of days.....	————	524,898

The school for the children, under the charge of the Commissioners, is now kept up as a ward school of the city, the Commissioners providing an apartment, and paying for certain expenses.

This department of the Institutions, under the charge of this Commission, has been the cause of much solicitude, and during the year has been greatly improved. On the occasion of a visit to the Island in the month of November, by the representatives of Foreign Governments, and other distinguished persons, an exhibition in spelling, reading and writing, and singing of the children, numbering over three hundred, elicited marked expressions of surprise at the proficiency displayed, as well as of gratification that these little ones, most of them the offsprings of subjects of the countries which some of the visitors represented, should be thus early set in the way to a useful, honest, and perhaps honorable career.

Chaplains of different churches, who are appointed by the Commissioners, on the recommendation of the proper ecclesiastical authorities, perform divine services regularly, and render other ministerial duties to the sick or dying.

Sunday Schools, for the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic and Protestant children, have been organized under the direction of the Ward's Island Committee, and placed *at their own solicitation*, under the care of the two Matrons, with volunteer assistants from among the officers of the Institution.

The beneficial results of this important addition will be felt, when these children shall have passed from under the care and supervision of this Commission, and are invested with the duties and the responsibilities of citizenship.

The fitting up of the two chapels, above mentioned, has remedied the evils which have been mentioned in former reports.

During the past year a reading-room for the emigrant in has also been opened. It is well provided with maps, gazette and books, and with English and German newspapers and periodicals, as well from Europe as our own country. It is greatly used, and gives much satisfaction to those who resort to it.

In the appendix to this Report will be found a list of all buildings on Ward's Island belonging to the Commission.

Medical and Surgical Administration of the Hospitals at Ward's Island, and their Statistics for the Year.

The hospitals are divided into a medical and a surgical department. The medical department proper, including the Asylum for the Insane, is under the charge of a salaried physician, with as many salaried assistants as the hospital service may require from time to time. George Ford, M.D., who had many years' practical experience on a large scale in various medical positions in the hospitals of this Commission during periods when the wards were filled with the great number of patients and varieties of disease, was, in 1855, appointed Physician-in-Chief at Ward's Island, and has discharged the duties of that station with fidelity and success. He resides on the island, and devotes himself exclusively to the service of the Institution, as does also his assistant, Dr. August T. Reimer, who was appointed last May, on the resignation of Dr. Hermann Guleke. Dr. Dwyer, the present assistant in the surgical department, also rendered valuable assistance on the medical side during this year, as he did in the last.

The surgical department remains under the care of J. M. Carnochan, M.D., who has had the sole charge of it as surgeon-in-chief since 1855. He regularly visits the surgical wards at fixed times, and also as often, in addition, as the surgical service may require, and performs all important operations. There is also one assistant surgeon resident on the island. This position is now filled by John Dwyer, M.D. Additional assistants are appointed whenever surgical cases demand more aid than from their number or the nature of the maladies.

Three years ago the Commission added a consulting physician to the medical body on Ward's Island. His immediate

primary duty was to visit and inspect the medical wards, and advise with the physician-in-chief. Dr. Henry G. Cox was appointed first to this station. He was a person of exemplary private worth, and acknowledged skill in his profession, and discharged the duties of consulting physician with faithfulness, zeal, and ability. During his service in that office a Medical Board was formed, for mutual consultation on the state of the hospitals, and occasional recommendation to the Commissioners of any measure that might seem advisable. This Board consisted of the surgeon-in-chief, the physician-in-chief, and the consulting physician. Dr. Cox died May, 1866, lamented by all who knew him.

This vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Ernest Schilling, who had the recommendation of the German physicians and surgeons employed by the German Dispensary, as it was on several accounts deemed advisable that a German should be chosen to this office, and those who selected and recommended him are well known as a body distinguished for professional skill and learning. The Medical Board at present consists of Dr. Carnochan, Dr. Ford, and Dr. Schilling. Dr. Dwyer, assistant to the surgeon-in-chief, is their secretary.

There were receiving medical or surgical aid during the year, 7,440 cases treated in the hospital, an increase over 1866 of 611, over 1865 of 1,768, and being a larger number than any year since 1856.

These numbers, in both instances, included only the more serious cases, requiring regular hospital treatment; slighter sickness or chronic cases, requiring only occasional professional aid, are treated in the Refuge Department.

The bulk of the cases admitted to the hospitals were of a grave type. The results of the practice, both medical and surgical, compare advantageously with the statistics of similar establishments and Europe or America.

In the Surgical Department the wards remained, as usual, quite free from those epidemics, as erysipelas and hospital gangrene, to which patients suffering from wounds, accidents, or from surgical operations are liable, when brought together in numbers in large hospitals. In the ophthalmic ward, where 582 cases were treated in 1867, purulent ophthalmia, that frequent and af-

flicting visitant of crowded hospitals, made its appearance wholly among children several times, but active measures invariably arrested the progress of this dangerous malady.

In the medical wards there were typhus cases, either immediately from shipboard, where the disease had been contracted and become fully developed, or else where passengers had landed in apparent health, but carrying with them the *fomites* of the disease contracted at sea. Out of the 7440 cases treated in the Medical Department, 750 cases are reported as of typhus and typhoid fever.

Small-pox sometimes manifests itself among patients who had been admitted with other maladies. All such cases are immediately removed, and the ravages of the disease arrested. By authority of the Health Officer, all small-pox cases, whether directly from shipboard or from the city, are taken to the Small-pox Hospital, erected by the City of New York, some years ago, at the southern extremity of Blackwell's Island, where the insulation is complete. The emigrant patients attacked by small-pox, chargeable to this Commission, are supported there, and the cost of maintenance repaid to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from the Commutation Fund.

With respect to the general management of the Medical Department, the Commissioners cannot pass over the gratifying fact reported by Dr. Ford, that puerperal fever, though occasionally appearing, has not for the last ten years become epidemic. This is probably owing to the plan of using several separate buildings, so as to be able to change or close any ward when thought necessary.

The rate of mortality in the Medical Department, was 6.33, a gratifying contrast to that of 1866, which was 11.64, in 8 cases treated, though that was less than the rates prevail in hospitals where cases of malignant and contagious disorders are received.

The asylum is under the direction of the Physician-in-charge and regularly attended by him and his assistant, Dr. Reir. There were 153 females, 102 males, in all 255 under treatment during the year, of whom 95 were discharged *cured* or *proved*; 9 whose terms had expired were transferred to Blackwell's Island, 2 to other wards for other maladies, 10

leaving 117 at the end of the year, of whom 62 were females and 55 males.

During nearly the whole year the Medical and Insane wards were over crowded. This has been much relieved as to the Medical wards by the finishing of the Refuge building. The Insane Asylum, with the augmented number of inmates, is now the least satisfactory department of the Ward's Island establishment.

When the Commission found the necessity of providing for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class, among the emigrants, its financial condition would not, in the opinion of the Board, justify the outlay required in the erection of a building for this especial purpose. Consequently one of the buildings on the Island, which had been erected for Hospital uses, was altered and adapted for the purpose of an Asylum, and having been approved, in 1861, by the Supervisors of the County, was appropriated for the reception and treatment of lunatic emigrants. Experience, as well as the increasing number of such unfortunates, has confirmed the opinion of the Commissioners, expressed in previous reports, as to the necessity of a new building specially adapted to the treatment of all such cases, and large enough for future contingencies. Or else a smaller building should be provided for the females, the present Asylum being retained and appropriated for the males.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the practice, both medical and surgical, during 1867. The details, as to the nature of diseases and other matters, will be found in the medical and surgical reports appended to this Report :

Cared for in Hospital during 1867 (including 647 remaining on 1st	
January, 1867), together with 438 births.....	7,440
Number discharged cured or relieved.....	6,208
“ died.....	471
“ remaining on 31st December, 1867.....	761

In the Refuge department, which has been termed the Dispensary department of the Institution, and is regularly visited and inspected every day by the Physician-in-chief or an assistant, there were 3436 cases treated, and 606 persons vaccinated.

The whole number of cases treated is often reported as more

than the aggregate number in the Refuge and hospitals during the year. The explanation is this: the majority of the cases are nursing women and children, who remain throughout the year, or most of it, in the Refuge, and thus repeatedly come under medical treatment, so as to swell the aggregate number.

On all cases under treatment in Hospital and Refuge the percentage of mortality was 5.15.

The Surgical department continues to receive, as usual, many serious cases. Though the rules of conservative surgery are systematically observed in the practice of this department, several capital operations were performed with successful results. In the 2,453 cases treated the ratio of deaths was 1.50 per cent. The number of surgical cases treated was 1226, of which 1075 were discharged cured, and 19 died.

deaths about 1.50 per cent. on all cases treated.

The number of cases treated in 1867 exceeded those of 1866 by 554.

Many cases of mortification of the extremities, resulting from exposure to severe cold were received from ship-board. The majority of the cases were restored by conservative surgery, and the limbs preserved without resort to the frequent alternative of amputation.

The Surgeon-in-chief reports as a matter of scientific record, that among the numerous and varied operations performed the last seventeen years, during which he has had charge of the Surgical department, there has not been a single death or untoward accident from the use of chloroform or other anæsthetic agent.

Landing-place for Emigrant Passengers at Castle Garden.

The establishment at Castle Garden for the exclusive landing-place of emigrants, has had its utility confirmed by the experience of a twelfth year.

In order to facilitate the business operations of the Landing Depot, the various duties have been divided among the following departments:

I. The Boarding Department.

On arrival at the Quarantine Station (six miles below the city), every vessel bringing emigrant passengers is boarded

by an officer of this department, stationed there for the purpose, who ascertains the number of passengers, the deaths, if any, during the voyage, and the amount and character of sickness, examines the condition of the vessel in respect to cleanliness, and receives complaints, of which he makes report to the General Agent and Superintendent at Castle Garden; he remains on board the ship during her passage up the Bay to see that the law prohibiting communication between ship and shore before emigrant passengers are landed is enforced. On casting anchor in the stream, convenient to the Landing Depot, he is relieved by an officer of the Metropolitan Police force, detailed at the Castle Garden, and the passengers are transferred to the care of

II. *The Landing Department,*

under the supervision of which the Landing Agent proceeds with barges and tugs, accompanied by an Inspector of Customs, to the vessel. After an examination of the luggage it is checked, and the passengers, with their luggage, are transferred to the barges and tugs, and landed at the Castle Garden pier. On landing the passengers are examined by a Medical Officer, to discover if any sick have passed the Health authorities at Quarantine (who are thereupon transferred by steamer to the hospitals on Ward's or Blackwell's Island), and likewise to select all subject to special bonds under the law—as blind persons, cripples, lunatics or any others who are likely to become a future charge. This examination being ended, the emigrants are directed into the Rotunda, a large-roofed circular space in the centre of the Depot, with separate compartments for English-speaking and other nationalities, to

III. *The Registering Department,*

where the names, nationality, former place of residence, and intended destination of the emigrants, with other particulars, are taken down, thus forming an interesting record for future reference. The passengers are then directed to

IV. *The Agents of the Rail Road Companies,*

from whom they can procure tickets to all parts of the United States and Canada without the risk of fraud or extortion to

which they are subjected outside of the Depot. Such emigrants as design remaining in this city and vicinity are directed to

V. *The City Baggage Delivery,*

which ascertains the address to which the emigrants may desire to have their luggage sent, and takes their orders, exchanging the brass check, received from the Landing Agent, on shipboard, for a printed paper one. The luggage is then promptly delivered in any part of this city and vicinity at a moderate rate of charges, approved by the Commission. At the same time those having gold or silver which they may wish to have exchanged for United States currency are directed to one of three

VI. *Exchange Brokers,*

admitted into the Depot, who changes their specie for a small advance on the market rate, which is set forth in a conspicuous place under the observation of the emigrant, the daily fluctuations in rates being duly noted.

These last three departments are conducted by responsible parties who, while not officers, are nevertheless under the close and constant supervision of the Commission, and are required to keep a record of all transactions, subject to inspection of any member of the Board.

VII. *The Information Department.*

When the foregoing operations are completed, the emigrants are assembled in the Rotunda, and an officer of the Commission calls out the names of those whose friends attend them in the waiting room at the entrance of the Depot, and to whom they are directed. At the same time are called out the names of those for whom letters or funds are waiting, which are then delivered to the proper owners through the Forwarding Department. Emigrants who desire to communicate with friends at a distance are referred to

VIII. *The Letter Writing Department,*

where clerks, understanding the various Continental languages, are in attendance to write; the emigrant, while waiting a reply, if destitute, finds a home in the Institutions at Ward's Island.

IX. *Boarding House Keepers,*

licensed by the Mayor and properly certified as to character by responsible parties, are admitted to the Rotunda after the foregoing business has been completed, to solicit for their respective houses such emigrants as desire to remain in the city for any length of time. These boarding house keepers are subjected to careful supervision and to certain regulations, which will be found in the Appendix, and every precaution is taken to guard the emigrant against the abuses and imposition to which he was formerly liable.

X. *The Forwarding Department*

receives, through the Treasurer, all communications and remittances from friends of emigrants, sent either before their arrival or in response to letters written by the Letter Department, and applies them to the purchase of tickets. The amount of money and orders for passage received and disbursed through it will be found under the head of Treasurer's Report in the Appendix.

XI. *The Ward's Island Department*

receives all applications for admission to the Institutions, and examines the records, to ascertain the right of the applicant to admission. It also keeps the records of all daily admissions to, and discharges from, Ward's Island, and examines the records in all cases of claims for indemnity from the several counties of the State for emigrants chargeable to the Commission who may have received aid or support in such counties. Attached to this Department are two physicians, whose duties are to examine all sick and destitute applicants for relief, and to visit all such at residences in this city, and report to the General Agent.

XII. *The Labor Exchange*

which was put in operation in 1867, is a spacious and well arranged building, and was erected during the latter part of the year. It is a one-story building, 80 by 52 feet, with a large ventilator in the roof, thus furnishing an ample supply of fresh air and light, and being situated on the additional ground added to these premises during the year by permission of the public au-

thorities, it is easily accessible without disturbing the arrangements of the Landing Depot.

In the centre of the floor, a sufficient space has been railed off, and reserved for officers and for use of employers. On one side are seated the male emigrants, and on the other side the females, thus securing a separation of the sexes. These again are subdivided, according to their several occupations and the length of time they have been here, and also into those with and without references. Each emigrant on entering is requested to enter his or her name, ship, date of arrival, and character of employment; while every employer is required to enter his or her name, residence, recommendations, references, and description of labor wanted.

This Labor Exchange takes the place of the former Employment Office, which, though useful in its time, was capable of many improvements, some of which have been introduced, and experience will probably suggest others. It is intended to furnish an Intelligence Office, *without charge*, for emigrants desirous of finding employment or service in the city or at a distance; and undertakes to supply all sorts of skilled mechanical and agricultural labor to employers in any part of the United States, who come with a proper guaranty of character and other necessary qualifications.

The Commissioners are happy to report that this remodelled establishment has already been of much value to emigrants, and gives great assurance of enlarged future usefulness as it becomes more widely known. It is placed under the charge of a Superintendent, and its results have been very satisfactory for the short time it has been in operation, notwithstanding an unprecedented check upon the demand for labor. The Report of this officer, herewith submitted, and to be found in the Appendix, shows the workings of the establishment, from 1st November, 1867, to 1st January, 1868, and substantiates the hopes, confidently expressed by him, "That the institution, rightly managed, will become not only a great benefit to the emigrant, and to the industrial interest of our country, but a repository of very valuable statistical information."

The rules and regulations for the government of these several bureaux will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The duties of the Superintendent of the Landing Depot, formerly a separate office, have been performed by the Secretary and General Agent, to whom these various departments make daily reports. His Report, with accompanying tables, appended to this Report, exhibits many interesting and important details, including statements of the relative proportions of sailing and steam vessels bringing passengers, the constantly increasing proportion of steamers in the business, their respective national flags, and the ports from which they sailed, and the character and percentage of mortality during the voyage.

By comparison with former years, it is shown that the number of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 22, bringing 5111 passengers, in 1856, to 109, bringing 34,247 passengers, in 1860; to 95, bringing 21,110 passengers, in 1861; to 100, bringing 25,843 passengers, in 1862; to 170, bringing 63,931 passengers, in 1863; to 203, bringing 81,794 passengers, in 1864; to 220, bringing 116,579 passengers, in 1865; to 341 steamers, bringing 160,653 passengers, in 1866; and to 404 steamers, bringing 197,012, in 1867.

While the emigration of last year exhibits an increase over that of late years, the arrivals show the same marked difference in favor of steamers over sailing vessels as in late previous years; for instance, while in 1859 the average number brought by steamers was 230 against 184 in sailing vessels, in 1860 it was 314 against 109; so in 1861 it was 222 against 132; in 1862 it was 258 against 150; in 1863 it was 376 to 263; in 1864 it was 413 to 291; in 1865 it was 530 to 284; in 1866 it was 471 to 231; while in 1867 it was 488 to 198, showing an average difference in favor of steamers of 290 passengers in 1867, 240 in 1866, 246 in 1865, 122 in 1864, 113 in 1863, 108 in 1862, of 90 in 1861, 205 in 1860, and of 46 in 1859.

The statistics collected and preserved at the Emigrant Depot as to emigrants, their nations, and their destination in this country, with other details, are gradually forming a body of valuable information for legislative and financial uses.

The number of persons landed at Castle Garden was 245,489 (including many not subject to bonds or commutation), arriving in 649 vessels, from 13 different ports, the average number in each vessel being 378.

Registered entries have been made of the intended or avowed destination of each passenger, a table of which accompanies this report. Of these, 91,610 reported their intended destination to be the State of New York; 34,675 to Pennsylvania and New Jersey; 18,523 to New England; 5611 to the Southern States; 7428 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and California; and 3678 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., &c.

By permission of the city authorities, the boundary of the land around Castle Garden, has been extended about 40 feet to the South, on which several very convenient though not costly buildings have been erected.

A telegraph has also been introduced into the depot, the Western Union Telegraph Company having established there a branch office, which enables emigrants without leaving the premises, to give their friends in all parts of the country immediate notice of their arrival, and communicate with them.

The business of the carrying and delivery through the city of Emigrants' Baggage has been during the year transferred to responsible parties, who have performed the service in a satisfactory manner.

During the year the Commission experienced much difficulty with some of the agents representing trunk lines of Rail Road, and permitted in the Depot for the sale of tickets to emigrants and the forwarding of their luggage. Since the opening of the Landing Depot in 1855, the Board has extended the privilege to several of the trunk lines of Rail Road having communication with the West, to which emigration has hitherto directed its course, and also encouraged the business of enabling the emigrant, landing at the Depot, to procure tickets on the premises from such agents to all parts of the United States with the view to his protection. Numerous complaints having been made by emigrants against some of these agents and their employés, and a reluctance and unwillingness to aid the Commission in correcting the evils complained of being shown, the Board directed that the Rail Road Companies whose agents had, in their opinion, proved unfit for the position be requested to *withdraw these parties and substitute others*. Compliance being refused after a correspondence, in which the Commission reite-

rated in a respectful manner the request already made, the Board ordered that the objectionable parties be excluded from the Depot.

These agents thereupon obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of mandamus to compel the Board to readmit them, which, however, after argument being heard, was denied.

Among the causes of complaint against these parties was the establishment and maintenance of agencies in Europe for the sale of Rail Road tickets for travel through this country, both of which the Commission from its organization has never ceased trying to stop, and against which it has from time to time earnestly protested by communication through the representatives here of foreign governments and our own representatives abroad.

During the year the Commission has been instrumental in compelling the refunding to emigrants of a large amount of money, several thousand dollars, charged in excess of the proper price for tickets so purchased in Europe.

The North German government has shown commendable zeal in its efforts for the protection of the emigrant, both in putting an end to such frauds by the withdrawal of all licenses and permits for the sale of Rail Road tickets for travel through this country, and in inaugurating other measures for the health and comfort of emigrants on shipboard.

Among the tables in the Appendix will be found a detailed statement of the number of passengers brought to the port of New York on the several steam lines, showing the ports from which passengers were brought and the number on the several lines.

Another table, of more immediate interest, is that of the comparative mortality of passengers on board sailing vessels and those who embarked on board steamers. This shows a very large proportional disparity in favor of the steamers. Out of 222,632 passengers in 464 steamers, 255 died; whilst from among 49,038 in 282 sailing vessels, the deaths were 494.

The arrangements of the department for letters and messages for the emigrants have been highly useful. During the year 1867 there were 3574 letters written for newly arrived passengers, to which 1765 answers were received at Castle Garden, contain-

ing \$25,873.25. Remittances amounting to \$40,992.64 were also received in anticipation of the arrival of the passengers. Besides the above moneys, the several amounts of \$1,121.88, \$25,078.63, \$28,545.41 and \$585.63, mentioned in page 7 of this Report, were received at this office, at the office of the Irish Emigrant and German Societies, and at the office of the Agent at Albany, and applied to the forwarding of recently arrived emigrants. Numerous messages were also received from emigrant societies and from individuals to inform passengers, on their landing, of funds being ready at their disposal when they should arrive with the necessary information respecting them.

The lease under which Castle Garden was held by the Commissioners expired some years ago. The title of this property, with the building, wharf, &c., is still in litigation between the State and the City of New York. Whatever may be the decision as to the legal ownership, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the renewal of this lease is important for the protection of emigrants and the best interests of humanity.

Under the authority of the Comptroller of the City of New York, the possession and lease by the Commission have been extended temporarily, and will probably continue under the City title until the settlement of the question between the City and the State.

During the past year many necessary repairs and improvements have been made to the depot.

The Quarantine, Marine Hospital, &c.

The law of 1862, which established a Quarantine Commission for this port, and gave to them the charge of receiving and detaining cases of yellow fever, cholera, and certain other pestilential diseases, yet left imposed on the Commissioners of Emigration the duty of providing for emigrants arriving at this port, affected with fevers of a typhus character, cases of small-pox and some other diseases, which were formerly detained and treated at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

Cases of contagious fevers amongst emigrants, chargeable to this Commission, who formerly constituted a large proportion of the patients at Quarantine, are now sent to Ward's Island. During 1866 1009 cases of typhus and typhoid fever were

admitted there, and 750 in 1867. Many of these cases came not directly from ship-board, but from the city, where the disease had first appeared, though contracted at sea. This evil was formerly guarded against in a great measure by the Health Officer having the power and means of detaining on shore at Quarantine such passengers from infected vessels as might be likely, though apparently well, to have taken some infection, and who might diffuse it among a crowded population.

The law of 1863 directs the sale of the lands at Quarantine held by the Commission in trust for the people of the State of New York. This property is subject to a mortgage of \$200,000, covering the former Marine Hospital lands on Staten Island, with all the Ward's Island property held by this Commission. The debt was contracted at various times, and the mortgage given with the express consent of the Governor, Attorney General, and Comptroller, as required by law, during the administration of Governors Fish, Hunt and Morgan. The loan was obtained upon the credit of the estimated value of the Quarantine property. The Commissioners have thought that if for the payment of the whole mortgage they should contribute \$50,000, it would be fully as much as the relative value of the two pieces of property, the equity of the mode of raising, and the application of the funds from alien emigrants would justify. As this sum was recommended by the Comptroller in a Report to the Legislature, and has been formally approved by the Assembly, the Commissioners assent to this division of the debt.

Financial Concerns and Condition of the Commission.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the books of the Commissioners of Emigration presented the following financial condition :

Balance in Bank January 1, 1867.....	\$24,072 95	
Amount invested in United States and New York		
State Securities.....	310,000 00	
		\$334,072 95
Less amount of bond and mortgage.....		207,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$126,572 95

On December 31st, 1867, the following is the financial condition :

Balance in Bank December 31, 1867.....	\$68,650 13
Amount invested in United States and New York State Securities.....	310,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$378,650 13
Amount of bond and mortgage.....	207,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$171,150 13
Being more than in December, 1866, by the sum of.....	\$44,577 18

Subject however to amounts due on contracts for buildings and repairs.

The Commissioners report, as last year, a considerable balance, invested in the best securities, formed by the gradual saving of some years, combined with profitable investments; but the new buildings, with the repairs and alterations required on others, the payments for freeing the Ward's Island property from incumbrance, with the current and other unavoidable expenses will absorb this fund before the property is entirely freed from debt.

The payments in support of the Quarantine during 1861 were made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds of Richmond County, awarded to this Commission for the destruction of their personal property at the Marine Hospital, which bonds had been issued to them by the Supervisors of Richmond County. Of the sum thus raised the whole has been expended for strictly Quarantine purposes, except a small balance of about \$500.

The additional sum of \$107,251 was also awarded to the Commissioners of Emigration by the Commissioners, under the Act of 1860, to assess such damages for the destruction of their buildings, houses, and hospitals, as damages to their real estate. These bonds the Commissioners of Emigration claimed to receive; but the Supervisors of Richmond County, holding that this Commission were merely trustees for the people of the State, have refused, and have deposited the bonds with the Treasurer of the State.

Application was made for a mandamus to compel the supervisors of Richmond County to issue these bonds to this Commis-

sion, to whom the award was certified under the Act. It was, however, denied, the Court of Appeals holding that inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration were trustees of the people of the State, a delivery of the bonds to the people was a substantial compliance with the law.

The Commissioners of Emigration had the financial and economical administration of the former Marine Hospital for about thirteen years, during which time they expended on buildings, wharves, and other improvements of the real estate, a large sum, which expenditure was from the Commutation or Emigrant Fund; the amounts received from Quarantine vessels and similar sources being scarcely equal to the expenses incurred for diseased patients other than aliens contributing to the Commutation Fund. It is due to strict equity that these expenditures should be compensated by restoring these bonds to the Emigrant Fund, for the proper application of which the public faith is pledged to all its contributors.

It is, therefore, as in former years, again respectfully submitted that these bonds should be directed by legislative authority to be transferred to the Commissioners of Emigration.

If, however, for any reason, these bonds should be retained by the State, then it is most respectfully submitted that as they are given as compensation for destruction of buildings, etc., erected at various periods, from funds contributed by alien emigrants, for whom the Commissioners are the agents and trustees, or from moneys borrowed on mortgage for and applied to buildings and improvements for which these bonds were given, they should be regarded as the proper fund to pay off the incumbrances on the property of the Commission without demanding payment of it from the Emigrant Fund.

A piece of ground of about four acres on Staten Island, distant some three miles from the former Marine Hospital, was purchased by the Commission in 1849 for a burying-ground. It can no longer be used for that purpose, and should be sold. As the land was paid for from the general Commutation Fund, it is equitable that the proceeds of the sale should be refunded to the Commissioners on the same account.

The following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will show the sources

and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their expenditures, during the year 1867. The several items of the account, more minutely stated, will be found in detail in the Appendix to this Report.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—COMMUTATION FUND, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers.....	\$540,819 00	
Compromise of special bonds.....	3,633 76	
Interest on United States and other securities, and for premiums on gold.....	26,444 82	
For rent of Castle Garden.....	6,000 00	
Penalties for deaths at sea.....	1,560 00	
From Irish Emigrant Society, being amount refunded for forwarding emigrants to destination.....	1,015 40	
From emigrants, for their transportation to the interior and to Europe.....	590 98	
Returned premium on insurance policies.....	116 40	
Rent of part of office of agent in Albany.....	50 00	
For board of patients at Ward's Island.....	253 50	
For ferriage of visitors to ".....	444 57	
From employers of wet nurses at Ward's Island.....	345 00	
Sale of groceries to physicians and others.....	641 86	
Sale of empty flour barrels.....	567 69	
Sale of empty casks.....	122 00	
Sale of old boiler.....	150 00	
Sale of bones, fat, feathers, rags, etc.....	309 12	
Sale of sundries, as per cash account (see appendix)..	90 30	
	<hr/>	
	\$583,154 40	
Balance in bank, January 1, 1867.....	24,072 95	
	<hr/>	
		\$607,227 35

EXPENSES.

Disbursements on account of office of Commissioners in Castle Garden.....	31,289 19
Expenses of Emigrant Landing Depot.....	72,906 15
Reimbursements to the institutions in this State for care and support of emigrants.....	11,785 58
Disbursements by the several agents of the Commissioners in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, and in Oneida County.....	4,984 12
Advertising in, and subscriptions to, newspapers....	1,276 24
Board and lodging of (temporarily) 1791 emigrants in the City of New York.....	1,364 82

Net cost of support of institution at Ward's Island...	194,538 92
Buildings, repairs, and alterations, at Ward's Island..	94,643 88
Plumbing, New Hospital, Ward's Island.....	12,853 87
Heating apparatus, New Hospital, Ward's Island....	8,276 38
Construction of sewer at Ward's Island.....	17,921 00
Commissions on supplies to Ward's Island.....	1,046 19
Cartage on supplies to Ward's Island.....	320 94
Carriage hire, conveying to hospital, etc.....	380 74
Forwarding emigrants to interior and to Europe.....	9,816 81
Funeral expenses of James P. Fagan, late Supt. W. I.	511 00
Travelling Expenses of General Agent, on business of the Commission.....	1,500 00
Horsefeed (stable at Castle Garden).....	1,420 48
Horseshoeing and blacksmithing.....	206 00
Insurance on property at Ward's Island and Castle Garden.....	3,421 20
Interest (yearly) on bond of \$207,500.....	14,525 04
Interest on over drafts in Broadway bank.....	456 71
Postage, postage stamps, telegrams, etc.....	375 23
Printing annual report of 1866.....	621 19
Stage and car fare.....	342 68
Survey (partial).....	493 88
Steamboat hire to Ward's Island.....	7,183 32
Temporary relief (food only) granted to emigrants waiting for friends or money in Castle Garden....	2,454 28
Purchase (in 1866) of United States securities.....	4,215 00
Taxes on leased property at Ward's Island.....	205 55
Salary of Counsel to Commissioners of Emigration for one year and five months and expenses of suits....	3,736 68
Salary of Clerk engaged in examination of accounts between Commissioners of Emigration and Commis- sioners of Public Charities and Correction.....	1,850 00
Salary of Clerk in Mayor's office.....	1,000 00
Salary of City Chamberlain's Clerk.....	700 00
Salary of Clerk in Emigrant Savings Bank.....	600 00
Salary of Examining Physician at the "Tombs".....	500 00
Salary of Agent in Oneida county.....	750 00
Salary of Agent in Dunkirk.....	1,000 00
Sundry other expenses (see appendix).....	4,943 86
	<hr/> \$538,577 22
Balance in bank, December 31, 1867.....	\$68,650 13

GEORGE W. WHEELER, *Treasurer*.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
F. S. WINSTON,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
PHILIP BISSINGER,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

City and County of New York, ss. :

G. C. Verplanck, F. S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Philip Bissinger, Richard O'Gorman, Frederick Kapp, P. McElroy, John T. Hoffman, and Martin Kalbfleisch, Commissioners of Emigration, being duly sworn and affirmed, in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of an act, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Emigrants arriving in the State of New York," passed 11th April, 1848, depose and say, each for himself, that the report annexed is correct, to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of each and every one of them; and that he has not directly or indirectly been interested in the business of boarding emigrants, in the transportation of any emigrant passengers through any portion of the interior of this country; nor has made or received, directly or indirectly, any gain, profit, or advantage, by or through the purchase of supplies, the granting of any contract or contracts herein, or licenses, privilege or privileges, or the employment of any officer, servant, or agent, mechanic, laborer, or other person, in the business under the control of the said Commissioners.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
F. S. WINSTON,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

Sworn to before me, on this 7th day of March, 1867, by G. C. Verplanck, F. S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Philip Bissinger, Frederick Kapp, P. McElroy, John T. Hoffman and Martin Kalbfleisch, and on the 11th day of March, by Richard O'Gorman.

WM. H. SMITH,

Commissioner of Deeds.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

APPENDIX.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the port of New York during the year 1867, who were liable to Bonds or Commutation under the Acts of April 11, 1849, July 11, 1851, April 13, 1853, and May 14, 1867.

From Germany.....	117,591
“ Ireland.....	65,134
“ England.....	33,712
“ Scotland.....	6,315
“ Sweden.....	4,843
“ Switzerland.....	3,985
“ France.....	3,204
“ Holland.....	2,156
“ Belgium.....	1,623
“ Denmark.....	1,372
“ Italy.....	1,032
“ Norway.....	309
“ Poland.....	268
“ West Indies.....	214
“ Spain.....	203
“ Russia.....	185
“ Wales.....	142
“ South America.....	97
“ Japan.....	87
“ Portugal.....	79
“ Australia.....	44
“ Canada.....	42
“ Mexico.....	28
“ Nova Scotia.....	22
“ China.....	17
“ Greece.....	8
“ Central America.....	7
“ Turkey.....	6
“ East Indies.....	4
“ Africa.....	2
Total.....	242,731

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL.

STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL, }
WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK. }

Superintendent's Office, Jan. 1, 1868.

To the President and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I beg leave to submit to you the Annual Report and the Statistics of this Institution for the year 1867.

During the year 1866, the whole number of emigrants cared for in this Institution was 10,806, while, during the past year, 13,237 had to be provided for, being an increase of nearly 3,000 ; but the wise foresight of your honorable body has enabled us to accommodate them. The "New Refuge" building for convalescent and able-bodied males, erected during the summer, is a plain brick building, with basement, three stories, and slate French roof, without any ornament whatever, but accessible on all sides to the sun and to pure air. It is heated by steam, for the construction of the apparatus of which, the boiler from the old stone building, since torn down, has been used. It will also have a good supply of hot and cold water, and will accommodate about 400 inmates. When completed, probably within this month, it will at once be occupied by the male inmates now temporarily placed in the basement of the "Verplanck Hospital."

It may be in this connection remarked, that as this new building will cause a further demand on our supply of water, which frequently runs short, it is respectfully submitted that something be done to have the reservoir constantly and more plentifully supplied than heretofore.

Another brick building, intended as a residence for the Medical Staff, has also been erected ; but spring will probably arrive before it can be occupied. It will have a basement, two stories and a French roof, and will be heated by hot air, conducted through pipes from the kitchen building.

The frame Nursery building has been renovated from its dilapidated condition, by the addition of a new French roof, and repaired throughout ; its general appearance being thus greatly improved. The Catholic Chapel, for many years placed in this building, is also being thoroughly refitted and made suitable for divine worship.

The Protestant Chapel, having been likewise entirely altered and tastefully fitted up, was dedicated on the 13th October last, by the Rev. J. C. Peters,

assisted by other clergymen, divine service being held in the presence of the Commissioners of Emigration, and a large congregation.

Adjoining this chapel is the Reading Room, opened for the first time on the same day. The Library is supplied with English and German books, periodicals, newspapers (American and European), and satisfies a long felt want.

The "Verplanck Hospital" has been in full operation during the year, receiving the unanimous approval of the many professional and distinguished gentlemen who have visited and examined it. The plan of heating the entire building by hot air has been proved successful, but experience has shown that the cost of this method, while adding to the comfort of the inmates, far exceeds that by which the other buildings are heated.

Herewith you will find a description of all the buildings belonging to the Commission, their size and accommodations and condition.

It is matter for congratulation, that Asiatic Cholera, which carried off so many of those committed to your charge during the year 1866, has, with one exceptional case, not appeared among us during the year past. This is cause sufficient indeed to be thankful; but the many sanitary improvements introduced by the Ward's Island Committee of your honorable Board, have also had a remarkable beneficial influence on the general health of the inmates; for while the population of the Hospitals as well as of the Refuge department, has largely increased, the mortality has considerably diminished. This most interesting point you will find more fully set forth in the Chief Physician's Report.

Our farm, of about 50 acres, under the charge of one gardener, has been successfully conducted. Vegetables, so important as a matter of food, have been plentiful during the year, except our crop of potatoes, which has been a failure, and the want of which has necessarily increased the expenses of the current year.

The main sewer, now building, is approaching its completion; it is 1360 feet long, built substantially of brick, and runs from South to North, discharging into Little Hurl Gate at low water mark. Considerable part of this sewer had to be cut through solid rock, and consequently slow progress was there made. When completed, it is hoped that it will be a material agent towards sustaining the hygiene of the Institution, while at the same time it will greatly improve the farm, for a certain part of it, generally inundated in rainy weather, will also be drained by means of the sewer.

The wharf belonging to the Institution was badly damaged during the winter of 1866, by ice, and the necessity for repairs became obvious. Two blocks or cribs, filled with stones gathered on the island by the inmates, were sunk in front to strengthen it, and such of the old piles or planks as were still sound, used in the repairs. The work was done partly by contract and partly by the inmates.

The resolution of your honorable Board to have all convalescent and able-bodied men made to work as far as can be, has been enforced; this not only has caused a material saving to the Institution, but no doubt has also kept away many idlers who otherwise would have become a charge. Yet it is to be regretted that during the winter season, at a time when so many able-bodied men seek a refuge here, we have no means of keeping them employed, as all out-of-door work has then almost ceased.

On the 17th of June last, our flag-staff, on the roof of the kitchen building,

was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, and in its fall injured the roof considerably. In its stead a new flag-staff has been erected in front of the office, surrounded by a handsome grass-plot.

By your considerate kindness, the children, as also the adult inmates, were made happy on Christmas and New Year's days, and for the time being, all forgot the loneliness of their situation.

Since my appointment perfect harmony has always existed between the Medical Staff and myself; and I am happy to acknowledge the zeal and earnest application to their respective duties, of the Clerk, Frederick Iffinger, and of the Steward, Cornelius Sexton, as well as of the Matrons, Mrs. Jacoby and Mrs. Malloy.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear to express my sorrow for the demise of our late Superintendent, James P. Fagan, who was in August, 1861, appointed to that position by your honorable Board, and continued to perform the duties with his well-known ability and courtesy to his death, which took place on the 12th October last.

With many thanks for the uniform courtesy I have received at your hands,

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN H. HINCK,

Acting Superintendent

STATISTICS
OF THE
STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL,
WARD'S ISLAND.
1867.

Number of inmates in Institution, January 1st, 1867.....	1,229	
“ “ admitted during the year.....	11,482	
Number of births during the year.....	526	
Total number cared for.....		13,237
Number discharged during the year.....	10,467	
Number of deaths in Refuge and Hospital.....	591	
		11,058
Number remaining on the 31st of December, 1867.....		2,179
		<hr/>
Number of days spent in Hospital.....	243,698	
“ “ “ Refuge.....	281,200	
Total number of days spent in both.....		524,898

NUMBER OF DAILY ADMISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR 1867.

No. of Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	....	25	31	25	57	37	43	57	....	33	44	....
2	66	30	15	27	25	....	50	70	64	43	60	15	
3	31	....	....	20	20	21	50	23	44	34	....	84	
4	48	28	23	38	41	23	....	....	27	17	52	23	
5	39	20	11	13	....	44	78	25	9	25	40	57	
6	....	30	21	15	40	51	44	65	41	....	26	39	
7	37	14	26	....	26	30	....	39	22	47	34	35	
8	46	14	33	9	34	64	27	26	....	56	43	....
9	20	23	43	31	11	....	44	53	37	53	32	53	
10	34	....	....	11	46	98	29	24	36	25	....	84	
11	16	27	7	22	33	51	42	....	19	11	40	35	
12	35	47	40	8	....	85	28	41	38	32	48	63	
13	....	58	11	52	15	70	19	41	29	....	74	49	
14	35	27	29	....	25	39	....	31	27	35	24	45	
15	17	38	42	13	44	38	25	34	....	93	54	....
16	40	35	37	10	19	....	14	40	31	29	46	64	
17	19	....	....	42	19	51	37	33	72	35	....	24	
18	37	32	27	31	12	31	26	....	51	36	18	115	
19	32	36	30	9	....	51	21	31	39	37	71	72	
20	....	10	29	19	50	53	19	66	27	....	74	9	
21	15	56	5	....	91	34	....	55	18	45	44	62	
22	27	....	30	25	57	32	9	8	....	42	32	....
23	26	53	22	10	42	....	60	37	69	57	39	43	
24	22	....	....	21	26	52	38	44	108	36	....	85	
25	36	40	11	20	83	22	59	....	22	28	35	....
26	18	56	52	21	....	23	30	58	36	54	54	64	
27	....	29	24	36	23	63	42	23	24	....	32	54	
28	38	13	45	....	34	25	....	12	47	52	64	34	
29	54	....	21	20	13	17	30	21	....	60	56	....
30	39	....	32	23	20	....	32	42	34	52	50	28	
31	34	....	....	....	48	....	58	62	....	23	....	50	
Total.	861	741	697	571	954	1105	954	1061	971	1095	1186	1286	11,482

SEX, AGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS.

MONTH.	SEX.		AGE.			DISTRIBUTION.	
	Females.	Males.	Adults	Children between 1 and 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Hospital.	Refuge.
January.....	280	581	759	75	27	344	517
February	241	500	638	75	28	293	448
March.....	259	438	606	69	22	292	405
April.....	260	311	446	95	30	300	271
May.....	476	478	684	213	57	324	630
June	553	583	774	284	78	366	770
July.....	469	478	667	231	49	347	600
August.....	467	566	732	254	47	414	619
September.....	418	575	754	187	52	462	531
† October.....	441	636	814	207	56	435	642
November	450	736	900	232	54	417	769
December.....	346	940	1101	166	19	418	868
Total.....	4660	6822	8875	2088	519	4412	7070
	11,482		11,482			11,482	

NATIVITY OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS.

Name of Country.	No.	Name of Country.	No.
Germany.....	4,707	Wales.....	7
Ireland.....	4,663	Russia.....	5
England.....	565	Belgium.....	3
Bohemia.....	385	Hungary.....	2
Sweedon.....	242	East Indies.....	2
Switzerland.....	191	Spain.....	2
Holland.....	119	Turkey.....	1
Denmark.....	96	Greece.....	1
Scotland.....	86	New South Wales.....	1
France.....	73	United States.....	239
Poland.....	54		
Norway.....	24		
Italy.....	14		
		Total.....	11,482

PORTS THE ADMITTED PERSONS SAILED FROM.

Name of Port.	No.	Name of Port.	No.
Liverpool.....	5,779	Cardena.....	2
Bremen.....	2,372	Havanna.....	2
Hamburg.....	1,190	Porto Cabello.....	2
Havre.....	825	Lisbon.....	1
Antwerp.....	322	St. Thomas.....	1
London.....	314	Bermuda.....	1
Glasgow.....	305	Demarara.....	1
Rotterdam.....	62	Barbadoes.....	1
Londonderry.....	18	Trieste.....	1
Southampton.....	7	Gothenberg.....	1
Rio Janeiro.....	5	Balize.....	1
Christiania.....	4	Cadiz.....	1
Galway.....	4	Genoa.....	1
Vera Cruz.....	4	Porto Rico.....	1
Halifax.....	3	Unknown.....	2
Belfast.....	3	United States.....	239
Palermo.....	3		
Queenstown.....	2		
Aspinwall.....	2		
			11,482

YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS.—1867.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Unknown.	U. S.	Total.
January.....	9	42	59	92	336	308		15	861
February.....	8	35	51	98	238	293		18	741
March.....	11	36	44	80	181	328		17	697
April.....	6	20	34	62	153	281		15	571
May.....	10	22	54	66	132	650		20	954
June.....	7	22	37	63	85	894		28	1,136
July.....	4	26	43	62	123	661		28	947
August.....	3	27	42	75	151	721		14	1,033
September.....	2	22	33	62	125	727		22	993
October.....	1	30	36	68	135	774		33	1,077
November.....	2	23	60	71	121	887	1	21	1,186
December.....		35	67	98	164	914		8	1,286
Total.....	63	340	560	897	1,944	7,438	1	239	11,482

NUMBER OF DAILY DISCHARGES
DURING THE YEAR 1887.

No. of Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1	...	12	38	153	22	10	104	29	...	44	58	...	
2	42	7	5	59	14	...	51	16	68	28	27	111	
3	15	...	...	27	23	68	42	10	21	46	...	21	
4	15	57	70	43	25	24	...	...	27	26	105	15	
5	19	43	19	15	...	22	33	137	36	8	24	38	
6	...	31	24	17	51	15	17	41	23	...	27	21	
7	37	23	20	...	40	17	...	30	19	104	50	9	
8	26	11	29	134	18	8	101	30	...	27	28	...	
9	22	4	9	45	30	...	51	15	104	30	32	76	
10	14	...	...	18	13	82	27	10	31	33	...	11	
11	21	46	79	19	18	45	34	...	41	22	75	17	
12	12	49	42	17	...	23	32	81	28	29	15	31	
13	...	21	32	7	88	49	17	26	25	...	23	5	
14	68	22	20	...	20	27	...	20	10	103	31	11	
15	18	26	28	76	15	16	83	17	...	31	48	...	
16	7	9	11	20	32	...	35	19	74	17	22	59	
17	...	...	...	22	35	64	28	23	17	59	...	30	
18	6	111	36	27	15	51	26	...	25	39	106	39	
19	7	45	13	14	...	31	12	88	22	29	31	28	
20	...	8	8	11	43	65	4	16	15	...	41	25	
21	28	9	18	...	23	51	...	49	12	77	43	13	
22	20	5	21	68	38	39	60	11	...	14	28	...	
23	20	8	13	39	35	...	31	38	68	23	14	46	
24	38	...	...	17	23	97	22	15	30	35	...	16	
25	7	56	85	8	11	31	22	...	50	32	49	...	
26	15	32	43	4	...	56	23	96	24	12	49	40	
27	...	24	30	9	88	39	8	36	40	...	29	30	
28	62	34	40	...	37	38	...	26	22	80	28	11	
29	...	...	14	42	41	11	64	17	...	8	23	...	
30	4	...	30	26	37	...	32	28	80	36	17	68	
31	14	...	...	...	17	...	27	12	...	35	...	37	
Total.	537	693	777	937	852	979	986	936	912	1027	1023	808	10,467

MONTHLY DISCHARGES.

MONTH.	FEMALES.	MALES.	TOTAL.
January.....	210	327	537
February.....	204	489	693
March.....	255	522	777
April.....	303	634	937
May.....	383	469	852
June.....	479	500	979
July.....	510	476	986
August.....	434	502	936
September.....	405	507	912
October.....	458	569	1,027
November.....	425	598	1,023
December.....	313	495	808
Total.....	4,379	6,068	10,447

TABLE

Showing the Weekly Average Number of Patients during the year 1867.

Week ending	No. of Patients.	Week ending	No. of patients.
Jan. 5.....	1,327	July 13.....	1,372
" 12.....	1,390	" 20.....	1,337
" 19.....	1,463	" 27.....	1,409
" 26.....	1,472	Aug. 3.....	1,499
Feb. 2.....	1,593	" 10.....	1,465
" 9.....	1,549	" 17.....	1,498
" 16.....	1,608	" 24.....	1,505
" 23.....	1,601	" 31.....	1,481
March 2.....	1,592	Sept. 7.....	1,489
" 9.....	1,583	" 14.....	1,433
" 16.....	1,540	" 21.....	1,498
" 23.....	1,579	" 28.....	1,580
" 30.....	1,524	Oct. 5.....	1,523
April 6.....	1,350	" 12.....	1,491
" 13.....	1,246	" 19.....	1,480
" 20.....	1,201	" 26.....	1,528
" 27.....	1,204	Nov. 2.....	1,586
May 4.....	1,237	" 9.....	1,541
" 11.....	1,256	" 16.....	1,613
" 18.....	1,184	" 23.....	1,619
" 25.....	1,359	" 30.....	1,715
June 1.....	1,308	Dec. 7.....	1,749
" 8.....	1,389	" 14.....	1,926
" 15.....	1,520	" 21.....	2,078
" 22.....	1,470	" 28.....	2,209
" 29.....	1,428		
July 6.....	1,441	Total Weekly Average.....	1,501

T A B L E

*Showing the Products of the Farm attached to the Institution at Ward's Island,
and value of the same, for the year 1867.*

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	QUANTITY.	MARKET VALUE.	AMOUNT.
Asparagus	367 pounds.....	\$00 13	\$47 71
Beans	75 bushels.....	2 50	187 50
“ Lima,	87 “	75	65 25
Beets.....	975 “	50	487 50
Carrots	1,600 “	50	800 00
Corn, Sweet,	87 “ in ear.....	80	69 60
“ Yellow,	160 “ “	60	96 00
Cucumbers	4 “	60	2 40
Mangel Wurtzel	550 “	40	220 00
Onions	175 “	1 00	175 00
Parsnips.....	860 “	50	430 00
Potatoes	730 “	1 00	730 00
Peppers	16 “	80	12 80
Spinach	200 “	60	120 00
Tomatoes	240 “	50	120 00
Turnips	1,400 “	50	700 00
Cabbage.....	30,000 heads	6	1,800 00
Celery.....	26,000 “	5	1,300 00
Lettuce.....	500 “	2	10 00
Squash	150 “	9	13 50
Hay	45 tons	25 00	1,125 00
Straw.....	10 “	20 00	200 00
Corn Stalks.....	4 “	6 00	24 00
Rye Grain	16 bushels	1 25	20 00
Oats.....	13 “	90	11 70
Pork	1,560 pounds.....	16	249 60
Milk	6,508 quarts	8	520 64
Fat .....	.....	.....	88 70
Manure .....	.....	.....	225 00
Ice	250 tons .....	.....	200 00
Herbs .....	.....	.....	30 00
			\$10,081 90

TABLE

Showing the cost of Milk produced on Ward's Island for the year 1867.

Value of 6 Cows on hand Jan. 1st, 1867, at \$30.....	\$180 00	On hand 1st, January, 1868, 6 Cows at \$30,	\$180 00
Consumed, 20 bags meal, at \$3.80.....	56 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$236 00		
Deduct.....	180 00		
	<hr/>		
			\$180 00
		\$56 00 cost of 6,508 quarts of milk, or one cent one mill per quart.	

LIST OF BUILDINGS ON WARD'S ISLAND, THE PROPERTY OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, AND HOW OCCUPIED.

1. STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—Brick building, two stories and basement, 450 x 130 feet. This building is used exclusively for female patients, with the exception of the basement, which is now being used as a refuge for destitute men, on account of there being so many of this class on the Island, and not sufficient room for them in the new barracks, as was intended. There is attached to this building an engine-house, cook-house, bake-house, wash-house, and drying-room. ACCOMMODATION
350
2. NURSERY.—Frame building, three stories and basement, 120 x 90 feet. 350
3. NEW BARRACKS.—Brick building, three stories and basement, 160 x 44 feet. This building is intended to be used exclusively for destitute male emigrants. 360
4. DOCTORS' RESIDENCES.—Three new brick buildings, three stories and basement, altogether, 65 x 45 feet.
5. SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.—Brick building, three stories and basement, 64 x 75 feet.
6. DR. FORD'S RESIDENCE.—Frame building, two stories and basement, 44 x 27 feet.
7. OLD OFFICE.—Frame building, 120 x 90 feet. This building contains two wards, Nos. 9 and 10; it is also used for the Dispensary. 114
8. NEW REFUGE BUILDING.—Three wings, built of brick, three stories and basement, 100 x 98 feet; at present, used for male and female destitutes. 500
9. HOSPITAL WARDS.—1, 2, 3, and 11; four brick buildings, one ward and basement, each 25 x 150 feet. These are used principally for fever wards. 180
10. HOSPITAL WARDS.—4, 5, and 12 (Surgical), three stories, brick building, 25 x 125 feet. 120
11. DINING HALL.—Two stories, brick building, 25 x 125 feet. Upper floor for officers; lower floor for inmates. 28
12. HOSPITAL WARD.—Two stories, brick building. The first floor is used as a ward (No. 21), 25 x 125; the second floor for the Protestant church and Protestant reading-room.
13. TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING, known as the "Refuge," for females and children, 25 x 125 feet. 80

14. HOSPITAL WARD.—Nos. 28, 29, and 30(female), fever wards, 25 x 125 feet. 90
15. DEAD-HOUSE.—Built of stone, one story, 30 x 35 feet.
16. LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Three stories, brick, and basement, contains two wards (Nos. 32 and 34), of which one is occupied by males and the other by females; 25 x 125 feet. 125
17. ICE-HOUSE.—Built of stone, 18 x 25 feet.
18. TWO FOWL-HOUSES.—Frame buildings, 22 x 35 feet.
19. STABLE.—Frame building, 20 x 80 feet.
20. LUMBER-SHED.—Frame building, 12 x 28 feet.
21. CARPENTERS' SHOP.—Frame building, 25 x 120 feet.
22. GARDENER'S RESIDENCE.—Frame building, two stories, 25 x 30 feet.
23. GARDEN-HOUSE.—Frame building, 12 x 16 feet.
24. STORE-HOUSE.—One story, frame building, on Dock, 28 x 85 feet.
25. BOAT-HOUSE.—Frame building, 20 x 30 feet.
- In the Nursery, are the Catholic Church and School-Room.
- In one of the two-story brick buildings is the Protestant Chapel, and also the Reading-Room and Library.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SURGEON-IN-CHIEF

OF THE

STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITALS, WARD'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, }
Jan. 7th, 1868.

To the President and Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the subjoined Report of the Institution for the year 1867.

Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1866.....	573	
Admitted since.....	6,341	
Born	526	
Total	—	7,440
Discharged during the year.....	6,208	
Died	471	
	—	6,679
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1867.....		761

From the above it will be seen that 7,440 persons were treated in Hospital, being an increase over last year of 611, and an increase of 1,768 over the year 1865.

The number of deaths was 471.

Mortality percentage being 6.33.

239 of the deaths were children under 12 years of age.

In the Refuge or Dispensary Department, there were 3,436 treated, and 606 vaccinated, making a total of 4,042, of whom 120 died (all infants).

Mortality percentage being 3.00.

In both Departments (Hospital and Refuge) 11,482 were treated, and 591 died, making the percentage of mortality on the whole number treated, only 5.15 per cent.

In the Obstetric Department 568 women gave birth to 579 children ; of these 53 were still-born or died immediately after birth, 526 were born alive, 11 were twins, 12 were instrumental cases. There were 83 admitted shortly after parturition, which, with the others, make a total of 662 treated in this department.

The deaths consequent on the parturient state were 3 from Eclampsia, 1 from Puerperal Fever, 1 from Rupture of Uterus, and 3 from Metritis.

There were 750 cases Typhus and Typhoid Fever treated during the year. 152 of these Fever cases were contracted or developed after admission.

In this department there were 83 deaths, about 11 per cent ; many of these were admitted in an exhausted condition from ship-board.

In the Insane Department 153 females and 102 males were treated, in all 255. Of these 127 were discharged cured or improved, 9 whose term here expired, were sent to Blackwell's Island, 23 were transferred to other wards, 1 eloped, and 10 died.

The deaths in this department were caused by Exhaustion 5, Suicide 1, Phthisis 1, Chronic Diarrhœa 3.

There was an increase in the number treated in this department of 72 over the preceding year, and there are now remaining in the Asylum 117, being an increase of 40 over the number remaining December 31st, 1866, thereby crowding the wards and demonstrating the necessity that exists for the enlargement and improvement of the present Asylum, or, for the building of a new one.

The Institution has happily escaped epidemics during the past year, the anticipated return of Cholera not occurring. This, indeed, is most providential for since the winter months, the Institution has been so crowded with inmates, that even with the increased accommodation of late afforded, it has been found necessary, pending the completion of the new Barrack Building, to use the basement of the New Hospital as dormitories, and should any epidemic have occurred, the result could not fail to be disastrous.

I am happy to congratulate your Honorable Board on the great improvement in the sanitary condition of the whole Institution, and beg to express my thanks for your kindness and liberality in granting all the requirements necessary for the proper management and care of this large Hospital.

Doctor Dwyer, of the surgical staff, has rendered valuable assistance to the Medical department.

To my assistant, Doctor Reimer, I am indebted for the zealous and efficient discharge of his duties.

The apothecary, Mr. Stutterheim, has discharged his duties to my satisfaction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. FORD, M. D,

Physician-in-Chief.

STATISTICS OF THE STATE EMIGRANT, REFUGE, AND HOSPITAL
For the year ending December 31, 1867.

	OVER 12 YEARS.		UNDER 12 YRS.		TOTAL.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	
Remaining on Dec'r 31st, 1866, .	210	281	43	39	573
Admitted since,	2,034	3,333	454	520	6,341
Born,			252	274	526
Treated.	2,244	3,614	749	833	7,440
Discharged since,	1,912	3,091	572	633	6,208
Died,	89	150	111	121	471
Total.	2,001	3,241	683	754	6,679
Remaining 31st Dec'r, 1867, . . .	243	373	66	79	761

Of those who died, 232 were over 12 years.

“ “ 122 between 12 and 1.

“ “ 117 were under 1.

471

Percentage of mortality on the cases treated.	6.33
“ “ “ “ discharged	7.58
Average daily number in Hospital,	698
“ “ of deaths,	1.29
Number treated in the Refuge department.	3,436
“ vaccinated,	606
Total,	4,042
Number of deaths in the Refuge department	120
Percentage of mortality on the treated.	3.00
Total number treated in the Institution	11,482
Total number of deaths.	591
Percentage of mortality on the whole treated.	5.15
Number of days spent in the Hospital.	243,698
Average number of days spent by patients who died.	38

Nativity of Patients who Died.

Germany.....	181	France.....	3
Ireland.....	138	Scotland.....	3
Ward's Island.....	46	Holland.....	3
United States.....	36	Jamaica.....	1
England.....	15	Hungary.....	1
Bohemia.....	14	Norway.....	1
Switzerland.....	9	Poland.....	1
Sweden.....	8	Italy.....	1
Denmark.....	6		
At Sea.....	4	Total.....	471

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

Germany.....	2774	Italy.....	12
Ireland.....	2720	Norway.....	6
England.....	285	West Indies.....	3
Bohemia.....	119	Russia.....	2
Switzerland.....	116	East Indies.....	1
Sweden.....	86	Spain.....	1
Denmark.....	68	Portugal.....	1
Scotland.....	67	Turkey.....	1
France.....	49	United States.....	282
Holland.....	33		
Poland.....	13	Total.....	6341
Wales.....	12		

Diseases of Patients Admitted.

Amenorrhœa.....	11	Congelatio.....	13
Asthma.....	14	“ Digitorum.....	2
Adenitis.....	18	“ Pedis.....	16
Abscessus.....	34	“ Manus.....	3
“ Palmaris.....	52	Cataracta.....	8
“ Mammaræ.....	2	Cardialgia.....	13
“ Pedis.....	21	Catarrhus.....	77
“ Manus.....	28	“ Bronchialis.....	41
“ Genu.....	3	“ Pulmonalis.....	35
“ Dorsi.....	1	“ Gastricus.....	4
“ Colli.....	3	Contusio.....	45
Abortio.....	1	“ Frontis.....	1
Angina Catarrhalis.....	5	“ Tibiæ.....	3
“ Tonsillaris.....	15	“ Nasi.....	7
Anæmia.....	13	“ Pedis.....	23
Anasarca.....	9	“ Manus.....	4
Anchylolosis.....	3	“ Oculi.....	1
Anthrax.....	10	“ Capitis.....	1
Amaurosis.....	5	Conjunctivitis.....	189
Apoplexia.....	5	“ Granularis.....	7
Amputatio Digiti.....	1	Cephalalgia.....	27
“ “ Pedis.....	1	Carcinoma.....	4
Aneurisma.....	1	Corneitis.....	17
Bronchitis.....	62	Cynanche.....	3
“ Chronica.....	1	Condylomata.....	9
Bubo.....	31	Cellulitis.....	3
Balanitis.....	1	Cystitis.....	1
Bursitis.....	8	Colitis.....	2
Combustio.....	14	Chorea, St. Viti.....	5
“ Pedis.....	3	Chlorosis.....	1

Diseases of Patients Admitted.

Constipatio.....	12	Herpes.....	8
Coxitis.....	11	Hæmorrhagia.....	1
Colica.....	4	Hepatitis.....	2
" Saturnina.....	4	Inanitio.....	2
Convulsiones.....	4	Injuria Tibiæ.....	8
Cholera Morbus.....	2	" Femoris.....	8
" Sicca.....	1	" Manus.....	15
Caries Femoris.....	3	" Dorsi.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	193	" Pedis.....	27
" Chronica.....	46	" Frontis.....	1
Dysenteria.....	144	" Digiti.....	13
Dyspepsia.....	4	" Oculi.....	7
Debilitas.....	136	" Capitis.....	13
Dementia.....	66	Icterus.....	10
Dyphtheria.....	3	Imbecillitas.....	19
Dysuria.....	2	Iritis.....	4
Diabetes Mellitus.....	1	Impetigo Faciei.....	6
Delirium Tremens.....	3	Idiotismus.....	1
Eczema.....	64	Incontinentia Urinæ.....	2
Erysipelas.....	32	Lumbago.....	21
" Faciei.....	3	Luxatio Malleoli.....	8
Entropium.....	7	" Carpi.....	1
Excoriatio.....	8	" Humeri.....	7
Epilepsia.....	26	Lymphangoitis.....	4
Emphysema Pulmonum.....	3	Monomania.....	4
Eclampsia.....	1	Morbus Brightii.....	8
Erythema.....	2	" Spinalis.....	3
Ecchymosis.....	1	" Cordis.....	13
Febris Typhoidea.....	441	Metritis.....	5
" Typhus.....	157	Mania.....	42
" Intermittens.....	368	Morbili.....	17
" Catarrhalis.....	126	Moribundus.....	1
Furunculosis.....	32	Neuralgia.....	21
Fractura Digiti.....	7	Necrosis Femoris.....	6
" Radii.....	12	" Tibiæ.....	3
" Femoris.....	6	Nephritis.....	3
" Tibiæ.....	5	Nostalgia.....	1
" Claviculæ.....	11	Orchitis.....	27
" Humeri.....	6	Ophthalmia Catarrhalis.....	19
" Ulnæ.....	3	" Tarsi.....	32
Fistula Ani.....	4	" Purulenta.....	112
" Lacrymalis.....	1	Oedema Pedum.....	34
Fluor Albus.....	1	Odontalgia.....	2
Gonorrhœa.....	94	Onychia.....	4
Graviditas.....	10	Otitis.....	1
Gastralgia.....	14	Psoriasis.....	8
Gastritis.....	3	Pemphigus.....	4
Hernia Inguinalis.....	24	Pneumonia.....	45
" Scrotalis.....	1	Paralysis.....	11
" Duplex.....	3	Periostitis.....	10
Hysteria.....	22	Peritonitis.....	12
Hæmorrhoides.....	5	Puerperium.....	530
Hypochondria.....	14	Post Partum.....	83
Hypopyon.....	1	Pleuritis.....	15
Hæmoptysis.....	4	Prolapsus Uteri.....	2
Hydrocele.....	6	Phymosis Congenitalis.....	3
Hydrops Ascites.....	4	Paraphymosis.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	7	Paronychia.....	21

Diseases of Patients Admitted.

Prostatitis	1	Scrofulosis	32
Phagedænia	5	Senectus	1
Palpitatio Cordis	2	Sycosis	3
Podagra	1	Somnambulismus	1
Panaritium	4	Stomatitis	3
Parotitis	1	Sciatica	1
Pertussis	2	Tonsillitis	4
Rheumatismus	227	Tuberculosis Pulmonum	92
" Syphiliticus	2	Torticollis	1
" Articularis acutus	44	Tinea Capitis	5
" Chronicus	18	Tumor	6
Rubeola	207	" Cranii	1
Scabies	336	Typhomania	3
Syphilis Prim	269	Tetanus	2
" Secund	140	Tænia	5
" Tert	10	Ulcers Cruris	123
" et Vegetationes	12	" Varicosa	29
" et Phagedænia	1	" Pedis	44
Sequelæ Scarlatinæ	1	" Phagedænica	1
" Variolarum	7	Uræmia	3
" Amputationis	1	Vulnus Auriculæ	3
Scarlatina	38	" Capitis	3
Surditas	60	" Manus	8
Subluxatio Carpi	2	" Gutturis	2
Synovitis	9	" Faciei	3
Scorbutus	1	" Digiti	1
Spermatorrhœa	2	" Frontis	1
Strictura Urethræ	4	Variola	6
Staphyloma Corneæ	1	Venæ Varicosæ	5

Diseases of those who Died.

Atelectasis Pulmonum	2	Endocarditis	1
Asphyxia	1	Empyema	1
Asthma	1	Febris Chagris	1
Anthrax	1	" Peurperalis	1
Abscessus Hepatis	1	" Intermittens Maligna	1
Aneurisma Arcus Aortæ	1	" Typhoidea	46
Cyanosis	1	" Typhus	37
Convulsiones	10	Gastritis Chronica	2
Cancrum Oris	4	Hypertrophia Cordis	4
Cholera Infantum	1	Hydrocephalus	4
" Sicca	1	Hydrothorax	2
Congestio Pulmonum	1	Hæmorrhagia Pulmonum	1
Contusio Capitis	1	Inanities	88
Diarrhœa Chronica	80	Laryngitis	2
Diphtheria	2	Meningitis	4
Dysenteria	35	" Cerebro Spinalis	2
" Chronica	11	Metritis	2
Debilitas Congenitalis	5	Marasmus	4
Dead on admission	1	Morbis Spinalis	1
Eclampsia	3	" Cordis	5
Epilepsia	5	" Brightii	8
Exhaustio	10	Metro-Peritonitis	1
Enterohelcosis	1	Oedema Pulmonum	1
Erysipelas Capitis	3	Phthisis Pulmonalis	59
" Brachii	1	Tartus Træmaturus	9

Diseases of those who Died.

Pneumonia	35	Ruptura Uteri	1
Peritonitis	2	Scarlatina Maligna	6
Pneumotypus	11	Syphilis Congenitalis	5
Pyæmia	10	Scrofulosis	1
Pleuropneumonia	1	Trismus Nascentium	9
Pericarditis	1	Tetanus	2
Paralysis	1	Uræmia	5
Protusio Cerebro	1	Coroner's Cases	6
Rubeola	24		

REPORT OF THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

	Females	Males.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1866	50	27	77
Admitted since	89	60	149
Admitted from Medical Wards	14	15	29
Treated	153	102	255
Discharged	63	32	95
" to Blackwell's Island	6	3	9
" to Refuge	14	9	23
Died	8	2	10
Eloped		1	
	91	47	138
Remaining December 31st, 1867,	62	55	117

To the President and Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Surgical Department of the State Emigrants' Hospital, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

By this Report it is shown, that the whole number of cases treated was 2,453 ; being an excess of 554 over the number treated the preceding year.

The number of patients cured and discharged was 2,193.

The number of deaths was 36 ; many of these deaths occurred in children who were attacked by medical diseases while under treatment in the surgical wards, for ophthalmia, &c.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the percentage of mortality on those treated was only 1.50 ; I believe this to be unequalled in the statistics of any Hospital of like importance in the world.

The Department has had a fortunate exemption during the year from any epidemic, with the exception of purulent ophthalmia, which made its appearance at several times, principally occurring among children, but the active measures adopted have invariably arrested the progress of this dangerous malady.

The wards have been unavoidably crowded from the excess of patients during the year, and an unusual extent and variety of disease and accident have been met with.

Many cases of mortification of the extremities, resulting from exposure to severe cold, have been received from ship-board ; the majority of these cases have been restored by conservative surgery, without resort to the alternative of amputation.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the favorable opinion, already expressed in a previous report, regarding the completeness and hygienic advantages of the new " Verplanck " Hospital.

As many accidents have occurred, both in Hospitals and in private practice, from the use of anæsthetics, I again refer, with satisfaction, to the complete impunity from fatal result, in the administration of chloroform and other anæsthetics, in the Hospital. I record this as a scientific fact, and as due, chiefly, to the great care observed in the exhibition of these most useful agents in the practice of surgery.

In the official relations which existed between Mr. Fagan, the late Superintendent, and myself, I received from him his earnest co-operation in all matters relating to the hygiene of the Hospital, and since his death, the same facilities have been afforded me by his acting successor.

My assistant, Dr. Dwyer, has continued during the year to afford me his valuable aid in all important cases, and has devoted his time to the faithful and zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to him in the surgical department.

Most respectfully,

J. M. CARNOCHAN.

January 1st, 1868.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1867.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1866	160	
Admitted since	2,115	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards	178	
Total treated		2,453
Discharged during the year	2,022	
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards	171	
Died	36	2,229
Remaining 31st December, 1867,		224
Percentage of mortality on the treated		1.50
“ “ “ discharged		1.70

GENERAL SURGERY.

Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1866,	91	
Admitted since	1,043	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards	92	
Total treated		1,226
Discharged during the year	984	
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards	91	
Died	19	1,094
Remaining 31st December, 1867,		132
Percentage of mortality on the treated		1.50
“ “ “ discharged		1.93

•
OPHTHALMIA.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1866	12	
Admitted since	564	
“ by transfer from medical wards	6	
Total treated		582
Discharged during the year	489	
“ by transfer to medical wards	56	
Died of Infantile diseases, &c.,	11	556
Remaining 31st December, 1867,		26
Percentage of mortality on the treated		1.90
“ “ “ discharged		2.00

SYPHILITIC.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1886.....	57	
Admitted since.....	508	
" by transfer from medical wards.....	80	
Total treated.....	—	645
Discharged during the year.....	549	
" by transfer to medical ward.....	24	
Died.....	6	
	—	579
Remaining.....		66
Percentage of mortality on the treated.....		0.93
" " " discharged.....		1.10

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT & OFFICES OF THE COM'S OF)
EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. }

CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, Jan. 15, 1868.

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

SIR—Herewith I beg leave to present the statistics, in tabular form, of the operations of this Department for 1867. During the year many necessary and useful alterations and improvements, under the direction of the Castle Garden, Labor Exchange, and Railroad Agency Committees, have been effected, in connection with the Department, thereby increasing the efficiency of the several bureaux, and promoting the interest and welfare of the emigrant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

I.

TABLE Showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels from the various Ports, and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1867.

PORT OF SAILING.	SPECIFICATION.														
	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp.....	15	230	5,425	3	47	14	3	1,522	9	36	29	233	6,947	12	83
Bremen.....	67	6,438	33,613	31	42	81	279	22,091	64	155	148	6,717	55,704	95	197
Bordeaux.....						1	1				1	1			
Cadix.....						1		2			1		2		
Gothenburg.....						1		4			1		4		
Genoa.....						4	11	200		2	4	11	200		2
Glasgow.....	48	1,206	14,672	8	22						48	1,206	14,672	8	22
Havre.....	44	6,811	3,819		11	20	3	2,831	10	15	64	6,814	6,650	10	26
Hamburg.....	42	3,544	21,182	13	30	32	64	9,765	29	211	74	3,608	30,947	42	231
London, via Havre.....	24	1,076	8,972	4	11						24	1,076	8,972	4	11
London.....						38	80	2,508	6	9	38	80	2,508	6	9
Liverpool.....	224	9,382	105,762	40	102	53	26	8,448	8	26	277	9,908	114,210	48	128
Londonderry.....						2	4	331			2	4	331		
Leghorn.....						1		3			1		3		
Marseilles.....						3	7				3	7			
Madeira.....						1		12			1		12		
Malaga.....						1		2			1		2		
Melbourne.....						1	4	63		4	1	4	63		4
Palermo.....						11	21	40			11	21	40		
Rotterdam.....						12	30	666	1	36	12	30	666	1	36
St. Croix.....						4	8	7			4	8	7		
Trieste.....						1	2				1	2			
Total.....	464	29,187	193,445	99	255	282	543	48,495	127	494	746	29,730	241,940	226	749

II.

TABLE Showing the number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, monthly, and the comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1867.

MONTHS.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
January.....	29	824	5,409	4	3	15	17	2,286	7	29	44	841	7,695	11	32
February ..	25	853	4,171	1	4	18	13	1,526	9	11	43	866	5,697	10	15
March	35	864	13,244	8	9	24	30	997	5	4	59	894	14,241	13	13
April	45	1,807	22,202	8	36	23	38	2,641	6	19	68	1,845	24,843	14	55
May	48	3,285	27,002	21	21	35	85	8,086	26	85	83	3,370	35,088	47	106
June	46	2,771	26,087	14	21	47	140	12,449	19	110	93	2,911	38,536	33	131
July	43	2,456	17,715	4	13	26	40	6,173	12	45	69	2,496	23,888	16	58
August	43	3,698	17,795	7	19	14	42	2,565	3	19	57	3,680	20,360	10	88
September ..	43	4,925	19,825	10	51	21	40	3,181	8	9	64	4,965	23,006	18	63
October	34	3,377	15,446	5	9	22	25	1,937	5	8	56	3,402	17,383	10	17
November ..	44	3,029	16,936	13	33	22	42	3,977	15	48	66	3,071	20,913	28	81
December ..	29	1,358	7,613	4	33	15	31	2,677	12	107	44	1,389	10,290	16	140
Total.....	464	29,187	193,445	99	255	282	543	48,495	127	494	796	29,730	241,940	226	749

III.

TABLE Showing the Ports of Clearance and Names of Consignees and Agents of Steamship Lines, and Number of Passengers, Births and Deaths.

PORT WHERE FROM.	No. of Steamships.					CONSIGNEES AND AGENTS.
	No. of Steamships.	No. of Cabin Passengers.	No. of Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	
Antwerp.....	3	40	1,386	.....	33	John G. Dale.
"	6	118	2,388	.....	7	Hiller & Co.
"	3	50	879	.....	4	Christian Börs.
"	3	22	772	.....	3	Funck, Meincke & Wendt.
Bremen	1	15	356	.....	5	Ruger Brothers.
"	17	1,153	101,41	.....	15	Isaac Taylor.
"	49	5,270	231,16	.....	22	Oelrichs & Co.
Glasgow	48	1,206	14,672	.....	22	Francis McDonald.
Hamburg	42	3,544	21,182	.....	20	Kunhardt & Co.
Havre	28	3,815	548	.....	2	G. Mackenzie & Co.
"	16	2,996	3,271	.....	9	J. J. Comstock
London, via Havre.....	24	1,076	8,972	.....	11	Howland & Aspinwall.
Liverpool	49	897	23,260	.....	20	Nat. S. S. Co., F. W. J. Hurst.
"	26	485	15,640	.....	31	Williams & Gulon.
"	76	4,100	47,888	.....	28	John G. Dale.
"	26	3,401	18,974	.....	13	E. Cunard.—First class.
"	46	876	.....	.....	.....	E. Cunard.—Second class.
"	1	123	.....	.....	.....	Great Eastern.
Total	464	29,187	193,445	99	255	

IV.

TABLE Showing Mortality on Steamers and Sailing Vessels arriving at the Port of New York during the year 1867, on which Small-pox broke out during the voyage.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessels.	Where From.	No. of Passengers.	Total No. of Deaths.	No. Died of Small-pox.	No. Sick sent to hospital.	Remarks.
1	March	9 S. S. Wm. Penn.....	London...	617	...	2	...	2 cases during the voyage.
2	"	23 " Erin	Via Havre. Liverpool.	441	...	1	...	
3	April	24 " West'n Metropolis	Bremen...	741	1	1	2	
4	"	27 " Kangaroo	Liverpool.	661	...	1	...	
5	"	27 " America.....	Bremen...	591	...	1	...	
6	May	3 " Wm. Penn	London...	597	2	2	1	
7	"	5 " Union	Via Havre. Bremen...	519	...	1	...	
8	"	10 " Erin	Liverpool.	914	2	...	1	
9	"	11 Ship Alex. Marshall..	"	311	2	...	1	
10	"	16 " Jerem. Thompson	"	86	...	2	...	
11	"	19 " Albert Gallatin ..	"	425	4	...	3	
12	"	22 Bark Georg & Johann	Bremen...	169	1	1	3	
13	"	27 S. S. City of Baltimore	Liverpool.	784	...	1	...	
14	"	27 Bark Argonaut	Bremen...	368	5	1	2	
15	June	1 Ship John Bertram ..	Hamburg.	442	15	7	19	
16	"	3 S. S. Hecla	Liverpool.	481	1	1	1	
17	"	5 " Helvetia	"	714	...	1	...	
18	"	10 Ship Athena	Bremen...	437	3	3	5	
19	"	12 S. S. America.....	"	713	...	1	...	
20	"	15 " Weser	"	583	...	1	...	
21	"	17 " Medway.....	Antwerp..	408	...	1	...	
22	July	10 " Pennsylvania ...	Liverpool.	508	...	1	...	1 case during the voyage.
23	"	13 " City of Paris ...	"	964	...	...	...
24	"	27 Bark Suwa	Bremen...	184	...	1	...	
25	"	27 " Olbers.....	"	371	4	2	17	
26	Novem.	24 Ship Palmerston ...	Hamburg.	713	14	2	2	
27	Decem.	3 Bark Jupiter.....	Bremen...	214	5	...	8	
Total.....				13,956	59	20	79	

V.

TABLE Showing Mortality on Steamers and Sailing Vessels arriving at the Port of New York, during the year 1867, on which Cholera broke out during the voyage.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Where From.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Deaths during the voyage.	No. Deaths at quarant'g.	Total No. of Deaths.	Remarks.
1	April 24	S. S. Louisiana	Liverpool.	582	8	8	8	The passengers landed at Castle Garden 27th of April.
2	July 20	S. Guiseppe Baccarich	Antwerp..	179	17	3	20	do. July 31st.
3	Sept'r 16	S. S. Minnesota	Liverpool.	758	11	26	37	do. Sept. 27th.
4	Nov'r 15	" City of Cork	Antwerp..	409	14	29	43	do. Dec. 2nd.
5	" 25	" City of Washing'n	Liverpool.	538	7	..	7	do. Nov. 28th.
6	Dec'r 6	Ship Lord Brougham	Hamburg.	383	75	3	78	do. Dec. 18th.
Total.....				2,849	132	61	193	

VI.

TABLE Showing the relative Mortality of Adults and Children on the voyage, each month, during the year 1867.

MONTH.	ADULTS.	CHILD'N	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
January	8	24	32	
February	3	12	15	
March	5	8	13	
April	18	37	55	
May	23	83	106	
June	34	97	131	
July	20	38	58	
August	15	23	38	
September	26	37	63	
October	3	14	17	
November	21	60	81	
December	57	83	140	
Total.....	233	516	749	

VII.

TABLE *Showing the Proportion of Mortality on Steamships and Sailing Vessels during the year 1887.*

STEAMSHIPS.

From Antwerp, among 5,425 steerage passengers, 47 deaths, or about 27·31 per ct.

"	Bremen,	"	33,613	"	"	42	"	"	7·66	"
"	Glasgow,	"	14,672	"	"	22	"	"	11·73	"
"	Havre,	"	3,819	"	"	11	"	"	11·38	"
"	Hamburg,	"	21,182	"	"	20	"	"	5·53	"
"	Lond. via Havre,	"	8,972	"	"	11	"	"	1·8	"
"	Liverpool,	"	105,762	"	"	102	"	"	5·53	"

SAILING VESSELS.

From Antwerp, among 1,522 steerage passengers, 36 deaths, or 2 2·5 per cent.

"	Bremen,	"	22,091	"	"	155	"	"	31·44	"
"	Hamburg,	"	9,765	"	"	211	"	"	27·49	"
"	Havre,	"	2,831	"	"	15	"	"	25·47	"
"	London,	"	2,508	"	"	9	"	"	9·25	"
"	Liverpool,	"	8,448	"	"	26	"	"	52·169	"
"	Rotterdam,	"	606	"	"	36	"	"	55·11	"

A large proportion of these deaths was the result of Cholera, having broken out during the voyage on board of the ship *Guiseppo Baccarich*, from Antwerp, *City of Cork*, from Antwerp, *Lord Brougham*, from Hamburg, and the *Arnold Bonninger*, from Rotterdam, on which last vessel ship-fever occurred during the voyage.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

August 29th, Ship *Prince Albert*, from Hamburg, two steerage passengers went overboard and were drowned.

August 30th, *S. S. Germania*, from Hamburg, lost one steerage passenger overboard.

September 10th, *S. S. Atlantic*, from Bremen, lost one cabin passenger overboard.

September 14th, *S. S. Deutschland*, from Bremen, three steerage passengers lost by the explosion of a gun.

VIII.

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS

DURING THE YEAR 1867.

STATES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Arkansas				5	7	15	17	3	12	10		2	71
Alabama	1	1	2	5	1	9	11	10	13	10	6	6	75
Australia		1	1										2
B. Columbia			2	3			3	12	7	12			39
Canada	36	40	100	290	230	296	230	307	230	180	269	85	2,333
California	47	40	98	175	254	204	233	227	184	198	226	93	1,979
Connecticut	97	87	207	409	848	518	525	365	350	305	302	106	4,209
C. America							2		9	2	13	2	28
Cuba		1		1					1	3	15		21
Delaware	20	1	3	7	35	21	71	18	28	25	47	5	281
D. Columbia	19	20	32	91	53	83	85	96	78	80	147	33	817
Florida				1	8			4	4		9	2	29
Georgia	17	10	4	9	5	39	15	12	27	46	62	18	264
Illinois	513	316	962	2,625	5,883	5,027	2,363	1,133	2,436	1,970	2,683	1,043	29,964
Iowa	81	74	217	681	987	871	495	555	613	432	409	185	5,610
Indiana	72	42	129	313	504	465	345	238	311	269	394	158	3,240
Kentucky	67	17	87	155	159	192	218	166	175	115	271	48	1,670
Kansas	8	1	69	42	72	136	81	60	79	36	92	40	706
Louisiana	25	39	85	38	15	60	37	70	93	83	75	49	669
Massachusetts	232	301	547	1,373	1,870	1,188	984	984	846	869	850	380	10,424
Maryland	43	32	66	144	127	206	201	166	191	139	334	50	1,704
Maine	9	3	23	34	72	46	104	56	46	59	73	5	550
Michigan	199	94	233	848	1,047	1,330	716	625	672	389	657	309	7,119
Minnesota	14	20	61	308	922	564	588	417	389	167	174	69	3,783
Missouri	259	119	314	940	747	905	686	620	932	554	962	273	7,361
Mexico		1		4	3		2			8	6	2	26
Mississippi	2	3		1	13	15	21	4	12		2		73
N. Hampshire	8	1	22	28	31	16	78	38	23	17	45	4	311
N. Scotland	4	7	3	3	9	2		13	7	13	3		64
New York	3,713	2,737	6,375	9,085	10,446	16,643	8,861	8,915	8,298	6,853	5,713	4,031	91,610
N. Jersey	183	122	525	735	929	911	886	784	603	676	639	253	7,271
Nebraska		1	11	65	127	96	63	66	59	70	67	15	640
N. Carolina	2			2	1	5	4	11	1	3	54		83
N. Brunswick		5	1	5	12	7	17	11	8	6	24	2	98
Oregon			1	2		1	1		1		12		19
R. Island	68	41	117	235	387	299	370	188	178	194	301	92	2,470
Ohio	574	334	734	1,653	1,698	2,008	1,349	1,038	1,394	1,020	1,455	650	13,812
Pennsylvania	789	546	1,402	3,489	5,579	3,462	2,368	2,067	2,444	2,238	1,951	1,099	27,424
S. Carolina	3	5	16	10	12	14	24	12	23	33	38	2	192
S. America					2			3	9	4	9	5	32
Texas	16	4	14	103	20	36	130	13	28	33	23	17	427
Tennessee	19	10	12	82	56	21	66	56	55	43	51	18	489
Vermont	3	8	15	48	45	28	122	54	80	64	75	17	559
Virginia	40	13	59	56	142	118	131	21	77	71	73	112	913
W. Indies	1			1	1	1	3	5		3		3	18
Wisconsin	813	425	326	1,346	2,672	3,096	1,495	1,159	974	779	1,628	708	14,921
Utah			1	5	12	12	449	24	3		8		514
Nevada		1					1		1	14			17
Colorado			7					8		5		2	22
P. E. Island	1	1	1	2	9								13
Idaho	1	1	1	3		2							7
Dacota			2										2
Totals	7,507	5,525	12,387	25,645	36,052	39,953	24,492	20,664	21,864	18,100	20,267	10,004	241,955

CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, January 10th, 1868.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq.,

General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, of the State of New York.

SIR,—I herewith have the honor to submit my annual report of the business performed at the Information Office, for friends of arriving emigrants for the year 1867.

The whole number of emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden from 412 steam-ships, and 282 sailing vessels, during the last year, was 241,417.

Of this number, 32,263 (or 13 36-100 per cent.) were duly delivered to their relatives, or friends awaiting their arrival in the waiting room of Castle Garden, or dispatched, according to directions left for them by friends, at this office. Among them were 3,242 families, and 684 children under sixteen years of age, who had arrived, either by themselves, or in the charge of persons other than their parents.

21,460 of them, went with their friends from this office into the City of New York, or its vicinity (Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken), and the balance (10,803, or about one-third of the whole number delivered) to other parts of the country.

17,700 of these emigrant passengers, who found their relatives or friends in the New World, through the agency of this office, during the last year, came from Great Britain and Ireland.

14,389, from Germany, Austria and Switzerland (including a few from Holland, Belgium, and the Scadinavian countries.)

140 from France, and

94 from Italy.

32,263

Annexed, please find table showing the number of passengers arrived at this Dépôt, by steam-ships, and sailing vessels respectively, during each month, and the sum total for the whole of the year 1867; also the number of those passengers who were delivered to their friends at this office, and of such of the latter as left for places in the country, during the same periods.

The system of returns, made under the Rules and Regulations of Castle Garden to this office, by the several emigrant boarding-house keepers admitted to this Dépôt, of the names, destinations, and dates of departure, of emigrants stopping at their boarding-houses, assisted me greatly in furnishing the desired information to parties who have called for such emigrants at this office.

There are at present admitted into Castle Garden, and under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration the following number of emigrant boarding-house keepers:

35 German; 26 Irish; 4 Swiss; 2 English; 2 Welch; 2 Italians; 1 Scotch; 1 Dane; 1 Swede; 1 Norwegian; 1 European.—Total, 76.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. KREHBIEL.

Showing the Quantity of Baggage landed at Castle Garden with Passengers, and stored until required by the owner, together with the quantity delivered.

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

NAME OF MONTH.	NUMBER OF PIECES RECEIVED.	NUMBER OF PIECES DELIVERED.
January	7,376	7,347
February	5,686	5,671
March	12,873	12,835
April	25,023	24,987
May	33,870	33,811
June	34,891	34,896
July	23,981	23,966
August	19,987	19,998
September	21,702	21,643
October	16,539	16,497
November	19,209	19,176
December	9,377	9,156
Total	230,514	229,983

*Showing the relative proportion of Sailing and Steam Vessels bringing Passengers
which were landed at Castle Garden.*

DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	SAILING VES- SELS.				STEAM VES- SELS.		TOTAL.		STEAMERS UNDER FLAG OF				
1867.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Steamers.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	United States.	Great Britain.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Belgium.	France.	
January.....	11	2,258	25	5,494	36	7,758	....	20	3	2	....	....
February.....	15	1,524	19	4,228	34	5,754	....	16	2	1	....	....
March.....	18	998	29	12,028	47	13,027	1	23	3	2	....	....
April.....	14	2,653	40	23,059	54	25,712	3	27	5	5	....	....
May.....	32	8,171	41	27,948	73	36,119	2	29	4	5	....	1
June.....	44	12,429	41	26,596	85	39,025	4	27	6	4	....	....
July.....	23	5,781	38	18,778	61	24,559	3	25	4	5	....	1
August.....	14	2,947	38	18,113	52	21,060	3	26	4	5	....	....
September.....	19	3,191	38	19,444	57	22,635	4	25	5	4	....	....
October.....	20	1,946	30	16,486	50	18,432	2	21	4	3	....	....
November.....	20	3,964	40	17,169	60	21,133	4	27	5	4	....	....
December.....	15	2,610	25	7,669	40	10,279	2	17	4	2	....	....
Total.....	245	48,479	404	197,012	649	245,489	28	283	49	42	....	2
Total, 1866.....	327	75,998	341	160,653	668	236,641	13	250	35	39	....	4
Total, 1865.....	294	83,452	220	116,579	514	200,031	1	166	24	29	....	....
Total, 1864.....	353	102,906	203	81,794	557	184,700	....	156	22	24	....	....
Total, 1863.....	371	97,717	170	63,981	541	161,648	....	122	21	27	....	....
Total, 1862.....	370	55,615	100	25,843	470	81,458	....	57	16	26	1	....
Total, 1861.....	358	47,201	95	21,110	453	68,311	....	60	12	22	1	....
Total, 1860.....	373	74,435	109	34,247	482	108,682	6	72	10	21	....	....
Total, 1859.....	332	61,384	105	24,218	437	85,602	13	58	15	19	....	....
Total, 1858.....	367	67,837	84	16,389	451	84,226	14	47	6	17	....	....
Total, 1857.....	588	164,650	69	20,226	657	185,186	3	48	1	10	7	....
Total, 1856.....	552	136,459	22	5,111	574	141,570	....	12	....	7	2	1

Showing the Ports whence Emigrant Passenger Vessels have arrived, together with the Nationality and Number of Vessels, and Number of Emigrant Passengers and others from each Port landed at Castle Garden.

DURING THE YEAR, 1867.

Port whence Sailed.	Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Bondable Passengers.	Number of Passengers returning to U. S.	Total Passengers.
Liverpool, England...	Great Britain..	250	109,963	4,750	114,713
London, " ...	"	59	11,276	282	11,558
Glasgow, Scotland....	"	48	14,097	598	14,695
Melbourne, Australia.	"	1	26	33	59
Londonderry, Ireland.	"	2	330	1	331
Havre.....	France	31	6,810	134	6,944
Rotterdam.....	Holland.....	7	638	8	646
Bremen.....	Bremen	146	57,056	841	57,897
Hamburg.....	Hamburg	72	31,310	61	31,371
Antwerp	Belgium.....	29	6,968	73	7,041
Genoa, Italy.....	Sardinia.....	2	198	.....	198
Palermo, Sicily.....		1	24	1	25
Madeira	Portugal	1	12	.....	12
		649	238,708	6,781	245,489

**NAMES OF STEAMERS AND NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FROM EUROPEAN PORTS DURING
THE YEAR 1867.**

NAME OF STEAMERS.	No. of Trips.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
FROM LIVERPOOL.				
DALE OR INMAN LINE.				
City of Antwerp.....	7	380	4,898	5,278
City of Baltimore.....	10	764	5,957	6,721
City of Boston.....	8	642	5,682	6,324
City of Cork.....	3	39	1,618	1,657
City of Dublin.....	2	4	1,119	1,123
City of Limerick.....	2	2	948	950
City of London.....	5	475	4,298	4,768
City of Manchester.....	2	.....	594	594
City of New York.....	8	279	3,153	3,432
City of Paris.....	8	886	5,742	6,628
City of Washington.....	8	296	4,295	4,591
Edinburgh.....	4	44	2,746	2,790
Etna.....	4	118	2,783	2,901
Kangaroo.....	1	.....	614	614
Total.....	72	3,929	44,442	48,371
CUNARD LINE.				
Australasian.....	2	39	.....	39
Cuba.....	2	117	.....	117
Java.....	3	28	.....	28
Persia.....	7	413	.....	413
Russia.....	5	722	.....	722
Scotia.....	7	1,350	.....	1,350
Aleppo.....	7	133	2,647	2,780
Hecla.....	7	197	2,848	3,045
Malta.....	6	129	2,867	2,996
Palmyra.....	6	62	1,905	1,967
Siberia.....	2	72	957	1,029
Sidon.....	1	23	435	458
Tariffa.....	8	190	2,781	2,971
Tripoli.....	7	122	2,920	3,042
Total.....	70	3,602	17,360	20,963

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF STEAMERS.	No. of Trips.	Cabin.	Steerage	Total.
NATIONAL LINE.				
Denmark	7	140	3,503	3,643
Erin	7	142	3,262	3,404
England	3	32	1,381	1,413
France	2	67	1,164	1,231
Helvetia	7	113	3,391	3,504
Louisiana	4	22	1,531	1,553
Pennsylvania	7	156	3,323	3,479
Owen	5	78	2,144	2,222
Virginia	7	134	3,113	3,247
Total	49	884	22,812	23,696
TAPSCOTT'S LINE.				
Hibernia	1	.....	285	285
WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE.				
Chicago	8	113	4,019	4,132
Manhattan	8	142	4,639	4,781
Minnesota	6	154	4,513	4,667
Nebraska	4	76	2,192	2,268
Total	26	485	15,363	15,848
GLASGOW. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.				
Britannia	6	159	1,938	2,097
Caledonia	8	235	2,625	2,860
Colombia	7	278	2,032	2,310
Europa	2	57	428	485
Hibernia	8	180	2,204	2,384
Iowa	8	179	2,147	2,326
United Kingdom	7	111	2,032	2,143
Total	46	1,199	13,406	14,605

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &C.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF STEAMERS.	No. of Trips.	Cabin.	Steerage	Total.
HAMBURG LINE.				
Allemania.....	6	533	3,070	3,603
Bavaria.....	1	12	749	761
Borussia.....	5	225	2,652	2,877
Cimbria.....	6	704	3,511	4,215
Germania.....	6	611	2,620	3,231
Hammonia.....	6	698	3,833	4,531
Saxonia.....	8	491	3,557	4,048
Teutonia.....	5	255	2,213	2,468
Total.....	43	3,529	22,205	25,734
BREMEN.				
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.				
America.....	6	527	3,390	3,857
Bremen.....	5	503	2,802	3,305
Deutschland.....	7	1,110	3,490	4,600
Hansa.....	6	463	2,625	3,088
Hermann.....	6	751	3,035	3,786
New York.....	7	619	2,921	3,540
Union.....	7	826	3,508	4,334
Weser.....	4	471	2,139	2,610
Total.....	48	5,270	23,850	29,120
NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.				
Atlantic.....	6	441	2,947	3,388
Baltic.....	6	261	2,486	2,747
Northern Lights.....	2	47	1,278	1,325
Western Metropolis.....	4	404	2,685	3,089
Total.....	18	1,153	9,396	10,549
LONDON AND HAVRE LINE.				
Atalanta.....	6	307	2,538	2,845
Bellona.....	6	226	1,929	2,155
Cella.....	6	206	2,022	2,228
William Penn.....	5	337	2,192	2,529
Total.....	23	1,076	8,681	9,757

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF STEAMERS.	No. of Trips.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
HAVRE.—HAVRE LINE.				
Alaga.....	6	1,512	1,164	2,676
Europe.....	6	635	130	765
Fulton.....	5	976	825	1,801
Mississippi.....	2	56	1,237	1,293
Total.....	19	3,179	3,356	6,535
GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC.				
Periere.....	7	1,074	.....	1,074
Tampica.....	1	8	423	431
St. Laurent.....	5	997	.....	997
Vera Cruz.....	1	5	137	142
Ville de Paris.....	7	996	.....	996
Guiding Star.....	2	145	766	911
Total.....	23	3,225	1,326	4,551
ANTWERP.				
FUNK, MEINCKE & WEND.				
Achilles.....	1	26	222	248
Cleopatra.....	1	13	375	388
Iron Age.....	1	23	223	246
Thames.....	1	7	326	333
Total.....	4	69	1,146	1,215
JOHN G. DALE.				
City of Cork.....	2	15	742	757
Etna.....	1	10	563	573
Total.....	3	25	1,305	1,330
HILLER & CO.				
Concordia.....	1	.....	164	164
Medway.....	3	54	1,062	1,116
Ottawa.....	3	57	1,404	1,461
Total.....	7	111	2,630	2,741

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

RECAPITULATION.

NAME OF LINE OR CONSIGNEES.	No of Steamers.	No. of Trips.	Cabin.	Steerage	Total.
Dale or Inman Line.....	14	72	3,929	44,442	48,371
Cunard Line.....	14	70	3,602	17,360	20,962
National Steamship Navigation Comp'y.	9	49	884	22,812	23,696
Tapscott's Line.....	1	1	.....	285	285
Williams and Guion's Line.....	4	26	485	15,363	15,848
Francis McDonald & Co.'s Line.....	7	46	1,199	13,406	14,605
Kunhardt & Co.'s Hamburg Line.....	8	43	3,529	22,205	25,734
North German Lloyds.....	8	48	5,270	23,850	29,120
North American Lloyds.....	4	18	1,153	9,396	10,549
London and Havre Line.....	4	23	1,076	8,681	9,757
J. J. Comstock's Havre Line.....	4	19	3,179	3,356	6,535
General Transatlantic Line.....	6	23	3,225	1,326	4,551
Funck, Meincke & Wendt's Antwerp Line.....	4	4	69	1,146	1,215
John G. Dale's Antwerp Line.....	2	3	25	1,305	1,330
Hiller & Co.'s Antwerp Line.....	3	7	111	2,630	2,741
Total.....	92	452	27,736	187,563	215,299

TABLE of Sub-Agents in Europe, representing the Agents of Railroad Companies in New York engaged in the sale of Railroad tickets for inland travel through the United States, and the amounts which said Sub-Agents exacted from emigrants in excess of the regular prices in the sale of such tickets, which amounts have been in great part refunded on demand of the Commissioners of Emigration to the emigrants holding such tickets, and arrived during the year 1867.

Number.	NAME OF AGENTS.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Amount of Overcharges
1	Biehlefelder	Mannheim, Baden	\$47 12
2	Boell	Weissemburg, France	80 72
3	Brown & Co.	Havre, "	3 90
4	Celinski	Paris, "	5 66
5	Dreifuss	Weissemburg, "	71 66
6	Duhaut	Paris, "	12 00
7	De Ruell	Luxemburg	24 02
8	Ehrmann	Strassburg, France	198 86
9	Fass, J. N. and Sub-Agents ..	Havre, "	2050 83
10	Fellens	Diekirch, Luxemburg	4 75
11	Fleuri	Metz, France	17 95
12	Farber	Roeswoch, France	5 32
13	Gregaar	Appach, France	38 20
14	Heidenreich	Weissemburg, France	6 22
15	Heidloff	Paris, "	162 41
16	Heil	Saveren, "	16 63
17	Hundt, Carl	Kehl, Baden	5 00
18	Hornemann	Copenhagen, Denmark	22 14
19	Irr	Mannheim, Baden	7 75
20	Kron	Niederbrunn	2 80
21	Kranz Frauz	Landstuhl, Rheinisch Bavaria ..	8 20
22	Maass	Colne, Prussia	9 40
23	Moutier	Saarburg, France	62 23
24	Muege	" "	10 19
25	Pfeifer	" "	12 57
26	Rabus & Stoll, Sub-Agents of ..	Mannheim, Baden	182 54
27	Rausch	Wasserbillich, France	18 76
28	Rittenmeier, Joseph	Gemund, Wurtemberg	48 27
29	Rommel	Basel, Switzerland	5 24
30	Paltzer, J. G.	Trier, Prussia	7 28
31	Roebich	Homburg, Rheinisch Bavaria ..	6 96
32	Stoesel, John & Co	Basel, Switzerland	21 70
33	Schulz, Carl	Landau, Rheinisch Bavaria ..	47 33
34	Schmidt	Basel, Switzerland	1 43
35	Strauss, A.	Antwerp	40 99
36	Stultz	Zurich, Switzerland	2 26
37	Turbitt, R. T.	Strabau, Ireland	11 48
38	Timmermann	Kehl, Baden	22 14
39	Van der Heid	Deineringen	15 36
40	Van Maenen & Co	Colne, Prussia	18 70
41	Walther	Kehl, Baden	153 88
42	Wirth & Fischer	Arau, Switzerland	6 93
43	Ziegler	Strassburg, France	40 00
TOTAL AMOUNT.			\$3477 78

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, }
CASTLE GARDEN LABOR EXCHANGE, }

NEW YORK, Jan. 6th, 1868.

BERNARD CASSERLY, ESQ.,

General Agent and Superintendent.

SIR,—Herewith I present the statistics required by you. The delay in making this report was caused by the confused and fragmentary condition in which the records of the old Employment Office (from January to November) were found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED ERBE,

Superintendent Labor Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, }
CASTLE GARDEN LABOR EXCHANGE, }

NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1868.

SIR,—I herewith present the Annual Report of the transactions of this office for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Table I shows the number of engagements made during the whole year, arranged by months.

Total, 10,325. Males, 4146; Females, 6179.

The average rate of monthly wages paid was—

To Males, \$18 75; to Females, \$9 17.

Table II gives an Abstract of the Statistics of the New Labor Exchange, which was organized last year by the Commissioners of Emigration, in place of the old Employment Office, and which began its operations on the 16th of November. From this date to the 31st of December (37 working days), the new institution has registered:

	NO.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Applications for Employment.....	3753	2369	1384
Applications for Employés.....	1793	682	1111
Persons Employed.....	1522	576	944

Thus it appears that 40 3-5 per cent. of all persons applying for work at the Labor Exchange, found employment, and nearly 85 per cent. of all employers who entered orders for labor at this office, were provided with suitable employés.

The new Labor Exchange may be defined as a free market for every kind of emigrant labor, open to employers from all parts of the United States. More than 50 per cent. of all males employed were mechanics and skilled laborers, and a very large portion of the employers came from distant places and from other States.

The old Employment Office, which was closed on the 16th of November, had a mere local character; it furnished to employers, in the City of New York and vicinity, female domestic servants, and (to a small extent) rude male labor.

The new Labor Exchange is still an experiment; its practical value must be tested by the experience of the next Spring and Summer months. Thus far the result obtained by this Institution is highly satisfactory. It was opened at

the dullest season of the year, and in the midst of a great depression of business, but the engagements made since the 16th of November amount to 14 7-10 per cent. of all the engagements made during the whole year. This favorable proportion will appear still more strikingly, when we compare the number of engagements made in November and December last, with the number of those made in the corresponding months in former years, to wit :

Engagements made in November and December, 1867....				2,126
"	"	"	"	1866.... 915
"	"	"	"	1865.... 1,016
"	"	"	"	1864.... 820
"	"	"	"	1863.... 1,169
"	"	"	"	1862.... 700
"	"	"	"	1861.... 486
"	"	"	"	1860.... 902

This large excess of engagements in November and December, 1867, cannot be accounted for by a proportionately large excess of immigration, but must undoubtedly be placed to the credit of the new system. These first results are fair indications of the future success of this Institution. If properly developed and rightly managed, it will become not only a great benefit to the emigrant, and to the industrial interests of our country, but also a comprehensive repository of valuable statistical information.

My assistants, Dr. E. J. Koch, in charge of the male department, Capt. Jas. O'Connor, in charge of the female department, and the Matron, Mrs. Mary Moody, have supported me very efficiently in the management of this establishment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED ERBE,

Superintendent of Labor Exchange.

HON. PHIL. BISSINGER,

Chairman Castle Garden Committee.

**NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE
YEAR 1867, WITH THE RATE OF MONTHLY WAGES.**

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
January.....	23	\$325 00	273	\$2,618 00
February.....	80	1,271 00	255	2,670 00
March	230	3,714 00	410	3,758 00
April	387	7,666 00	410	4,018 00
May.....	396	9,174 00	622	5,560 00
June.....	505	10,038 00	597	5,484 00
July.....	497	10,804 00	633	6,435 00
August.....	326	11,300 00	594	5,400 00
September.....	444	10,065 00	545	6,230 00
October.....	394	9,140 00	578	4,300 00
November.....	517	3,808 00	648	6,090 00
December.....	347	1,800 00	614	4,168 00
Total.....	4,146	\$77,905 00	6,179	\$56,671 00
Average rate of wages per month.....		\$18 75		\$9 17

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN.

I.—EMIGRANTS.

1. All emigrant passengers arriving at the Port of New York, and their luggage, after being checked, must be landed at the Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, free of expense. Passengers are earnestly requested to take personal charge of all their property not checked.

2. After landing, the passengers will be examined for the purpose of ascertaining if any are liable to be bonded, or in such condition of health as to require hospital care, and will then be assembled in the enclosure, and the name, occupation, age, birthplace and destination of each, with other necessary particulars, recorded.

3. Emigrants desiring to take any Railroad or Steamboat route for which tickets are sold in this Depot, will communicate with the officers of the Railroad Agency, and select such route as they prefer. The Agent of said route shall be required to transport such emigrants and their luggage to the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Landing, by water conveyance when feasible, by land when not, but in either case free of charge.

4. Before the removal of luggage of emigrants having bought tickets of the Railroad Agency, the same shall be weighed, and each piece labeled and checked to its place of destination, with a common number for all the pieces of luggage of any one passenger, and a proper check given to the owner, setting forth *in ink*, the number of his luggage ticket, the number of pieces of luggage, the gross weight, the over-weight, and the charge he is liable to for its transportation to the point of destination; which check shall be signed in ink as a receipt for the luggage by an authorized representative of the Railroad Agency.

5. The names of all emigrants expected by friends and relatives will be announced, and all answering to their names will be transferred to such friends and relatives as may be waiting for them.

6. The galleries and floor of the Depot will be open for the free use of recently arrived emigrants, until ready to take their departure; and they are requested to make use of the wash-rooms before leaving the premises.

7. Emigrants desiring board and lodging, are advised to communicate with the keepers of boarding-houses having permission in this Depot, and who will be allowed on the floor for this purpose. Every boarding-house keeper, when soliciting an emigrant for his house, must hand such emigrant a card, setting forth his name and residence, the prices, in gold and paper money, of board and lodging, by the day and week, and for single meals and night's lodging.

8. Emigrants wishing to buy food can purchase at the bread stands and restaurant in the Depot at prescribed rates, as stated on cards at such stands.

9. Emigrants remaining in the city of New York or vicinity, must defray the expense of removing their luggage from the Depot, and are informed that for this purpose a Baggage Express is admitted to the Depot.

10. Emigrants seeking employment are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Labor, and to make use of the Labor Exchange attached to the Depot.

11. Emigrants desiring to deposit money or valuables over night, are advised to do so in the office of the General Agent and Superintendent, who will give a receipt therefor. Employés are forbidden to take charge of such money or valuables of emigrants, unless the same be handed them after business hours; in which case report shall be made as soon as possible to the General Agent.

II.—BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Boarding-house Keepers having permission to enter the Landing Depot to solicit Boarders, must observe the following Rules :

12. Every Boarding-house Keeper must wear his badge in a conspicuous place on his breast when entering the Depot, and keep it so exposed while in the premises.

13. Every Boarding-house Keeper must present to passengers, when soliciting such passengers for his house, a card setting forth his name and residence, and the prices in gold and paper money charged for board and lodging by the day and week, and for each meal and night's lodging; and he must also furnish emigrants with a bill setting forth all charges incurred for board, &c., before receiving pay therefor; and must make to this department a daily return of all passengers taken out of the Depot.

14. Boarding-house Keepers are required to direct to this Depot emigrants wishing to communicate with their friends, or seeking employment, or desiring advances on luggage.

15. Every Boarding-house Keeper having permission in this Depot, must post in Castle Garden and in his house, in a conspicuous place, where the same may be seen at all times by emigrants, a card containing a list of prices for board and lodging by the day and week, and for single meals and night's lodging, and setting forth whether such prices are in gold or paper money. Prices charged to emigrants must conform with the prices set forth on said lists, and on the card handed to the emigrant, as required in Rule 13.

16. Boarding-house Keepers must behave in an orderly manner while in the Depot, and remain seated in the place assigned them until admitted on the floor.

III.—MISSIONARIES

And Representatives of Religious Bodies and Societies, admitted to the Landing Depot, are to observe the following Rules :

17. They may distribute religious books and papers among the emigrants, and give them all necessary advice of a spiritual nature; and shall report to the officers of the Commissioners of Emigration any wants of emigrants other than of a religious nature, coming under their notice; and shall not interfere in the

secular requirements of the emigrants, or the secular matters of the Department, but shall direct all such emigrants to the proper officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

18. They may visit any sick emigrants in the Hospital as often as their presence is required by such emigrant, and when called by the nurse or other officer of this Department.

IV.—GENERAL RULES

For the Government of the Landing Depot :

19. The business of the Depot will commence at 7 o'clock, A. M., from May 1st to November 1st, and at 8 o'clock, A. M., from November 1st to May 1st ; and the clerks of the Letter Department shall also be present at all times, after the landing and registering of passengers, to write to friends of emigrants desiring to acquaint them of their arrival, and to request funds for their inland journey, or for any purpose.

20. No person shall be admitted within the enclosure except the officers and employés of this Department, and the officers and employés of the Railroad Agency, except on permission of the Superintendent.

21. No person shall be employed by any party occupying an office within the enclosure as clerk, ticket-seller, interpreter, or in any other capacity, unless first approved by the Castle Garden Committee ; and no employé or other person having privilege in this Depot, shall, under any pretence whatever, receive from emigrants or others any recompense for any service rendered.

22. Every employé of this Department will be furnished with a badge setting forth his position, which he shall wear and exhibit while on duty.

V.—RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of the Information Office, for friends of arriving Emigrants.

23. This office will be open for business from May 1st to November 1st, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and from November 1st to May 1st, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remain open as long as the Superintendent may direct. All persons having relations or friends whom they wish to receive, are requested to report to the clerk the names of the passengers expected by them, and the vessel on which they arrived, with their own names and residences. They will then remain seated until such passengers are brought, and on receiving them, they are requested to leave the premises, so as to avoid obstructing the business.

24. Emigrants wishing to have their baggage transported by the Express Company at the Depot (referred to Rule 9), are requested to leave the proper directions at the Express Office before leaving the premises. Those desiring to take away their baggage can receive it on the day after landing, and are requested to apply for it themselves, for the purpose of identifying their property.

25. All services rendered by the officers and employés are without charge or expense to emigrants or their friends, or to any person having business with the office.

VI.—RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office.

26. This office will be open for business from May 1st to November 1st, at 7 o'clock A. M., and from November 1st to May 1st, at 8 o'clock A. M., and remain open as long as the Superintendent may direct; and shall be free for the use of employers and of emigrants seeking employment.

27. Emigrants and their employers are requested, after making their contracts and before leaving the office, to leave on record in the Office Register the particulars of such contract, the emigrant's name, age, and date of arrival, and the employer's name and residence.

VII.—RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

28. It shall be the duty of the clerks and employés of the Railroad Agency to be at their respective stations on the landing of passengers, and so long thereafter as their services may be required, to attend to the wants of emigrants desiring to leave the city by any of the route. for which tickets are sold in the Dépôt; and in every way to conform to all rules regarding them heretofore or hereafter adopted.

29. It shall further be the duty of the clerks and employés of the Railroad Agency to refer all emigrants desiring information other than regarding the purchase of tickets to the proper officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

30. The Railroad Agency and its officers are permitted to accept in payment for Railroad tickets and for overweight of luggage gold and silver, allowing for such gold and silver in current funds within one per cent. of the market rate, and furnishing to the emigrant a printed slip, setting forth the number and denomination of the coins purchased, the respective rates paid therefor, and whole amount paid.

31. The Railroad Agency will be required to report monthly to the Castle Garden Committee the number of emigrants transported each month over the several Railroads represented by said Agency and their connecting lines to the chief points to which emigrants go, together with the routes by which such emigrants are sent.

32. No person shall be employed by the Railroad Agency in any capacity whatever, except by, and with the consent and approval of, the Castle Garden Committee.

VIII.—EXCHANGE BROKERS.

33. Every Exchange Broker admitted to this Dépôt shall be required to be at his desk while emigrants are landing, in order to attend to the wants of such emigrants as wish to have money exchanged.

34. They shall post in a conspicuous place every day the current market rates of gold and silver, and the prices paid by them for gold and silver of every denomination, domestic and foreign, and shall pay in current funds for all gold and silver bought by them from the emigrants within one per cent. of the current market rates of such gold and silver.

35. They shall furnish to every emigrant from whom they purchase gold or silver, a printed slip setting forth name of the broker and the number and denominations of the coins purchased, the respective rates paid therefor, and the whole amount paid.

IX.—RESTAURANT AND BREAD-STANDS.

36. The Keepers of the Restaurant for the use of emigrants within the Dépôt shall be required to open the same at 6 A. M. in the Summer and 7 A. M. in the Winter, and to keep open as long as the emigrants require their services; and shall expose in a conspicuous place a list of prices charged by them for all articles supplied, which list of prices must be submitted to the Castle Garden Committee for examination and approval monthly.

X.—WASH-ROOMS.

37. The Wash-rooms shall be open from 6 A. M. to such hour in the night as emigrants need their use.

XI.—HOSPITALS.

38. The Hospital Rooms are for the use of the sick alone.

39. When any emigrant becomes sick in or is brought sick to the Dépôt during the night, it shall be the duty of the Night Watchmen to have such patient transferred to the Hospital and put in charge of the nurse, and to procure the attendance of the Medical Officer of the establishment without delay.

N.B. It is earnestly requested that immediate complaint be made to the General Agent and Superintendent of any violation of these Rules.

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York.

BERNARD CASSERLY,

General Agent and Superintendent.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN,
New York, May 18th, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

COMMUTATION FUND, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

*Amount received for Commutation of Bonds, under the Laws of April 11th, 1844
April 13th, 1853, and May 14th, 1867.*

January, Commutation Money.....	\$14,976 00	
February " "	11,650 00	
March " "	25,336 00	
April " "	43,860 00	
May " "	71,966 00	
June " "	80,768 00	
July " "	59,906 50	
August " "	47,472 00	
September " "	60,202 00	
October " "	48,330 00	
November " "	49,255 00	
December " "	27,097 50	
		\$540,819 0
Amount received for compromise of Special Bonds...	3,633 76	
For interest on United States and other Securities, and for premiums on gold.....	26,444 82	
" Rent of Castle Garden.....	6,000 00	
" Penalties for Deaths on board emigrant vessels, during their passage from European and other ports.....	1,560 00	
From Irish Emigrant Society, refunded for forward- ing emigrants to destination	1,015 40	
" Emigrants, being amount refunded by them for advances made for their transportation to interior and to Europe.....	590 98	
" Agent in Albany for rent	50 00	
Returned Premiums on Insurance Policies.....	116 40	
For Board of Patients, Ward's Island.....	253 50	
" ferriage of Visitors to "	444 57	
" unpaid Salaries and Wages.....	20 00	
From employes of Wet Nurses.....	345 00	
For Blacksmithing.....	13 95	

For sale of Bread.....	00 10	
“ Bones.....	168 75	
“ Empty Casks.....	122 00	
“ Clothing.....	2 00	
“ Empty Flour Barrels.....	567 69	
“ Soap-fat.....	60 20	
“ Feathers.....	25 00	
“ Groceries.....	641 86	
“ Live Stock.....	7 50	
“ Oil (13 gallons).....	16 50	
“ Old Boiler.....	150 00	
“ Rags.....	55 17	
“ Vinegar.....	2 50	
“ Vegetables.....	27 75	
		<hr/>
		\$42,335 40
Total Receipts.....		\$583,154 40
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1st, 1867..		24,072 95
		<hr/>
		\$607,227 35

EXPENSES.

Disbursements for Commissioners' Office, Castle Garden :

Check Stamp.....	12 00	
Furniture.....	30 65	
Locks and Keys.....	2 75	
Stationery.....	2,280 18	
Salaries and Wages.....	28,963 66	
		<hr/>
		\$31,289 19

Disbursements on Account of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden.

Ambulance and repairs to vehicles.....	735 78
Buildings: Repairs and alterations.....	14,228 82
Carpenters tools.....	12 45
Coal, 140 tons.....	764 35
Disinfectant.....	108 85
Furniture.....	1,316 12
Flags, flag-staff, &c.....	372 41
Gas.....	3,787 70
Harness and repairs.....	23 17
Ice.....	145 60
Labor, (cleaning and whitewashing).....	1,382 45
Matches.....	1 00
Maps.....	330 00
Painting.....	2,151 50
Plumbing.....	2,201 62
Roofing.....	3,600 00
Printing.....	198 00
Reflectors.....	432 90

Salaries and Wages.....	26,605 05
Soap	29 30
Survey	45 00
Stationery	124 00
Stoves, pipe, &c.....	687 70
Rent	11,000 00
Water rent	950 60
Wharf, repairs to.....	1,514 12
Woodware.....	162 57

\$72,906 15

Disbursements to Institutions.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction...	1,689 59
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	200 55
New York Hospital, "	140 64
Troy Hospital, Troy, N. Y.....	3,564 10
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.....	2,122 73
Buffalo Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,480 41
Buffalo Female Hospital, "	1,318 81
Buffalo General Hospital, "	184 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y..	398 00
St. Vincent's Asylum, Syracuse, N. Y.....	616 37
Rochester City Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.....	56 78
Albany City Hospital.....	13 60

\$11,785 58

Disbursements to Counties for Support of Emigrants.

Albany County.....	2,262 82
Broome "	384 52
Chautauqua "	3,499 75
Dutchess "	319 85
Poughkeepsie, City of.....	213 32
Erie County.....	1,441 18
Greene "	37 00
King's "	3,696 92
Monroe "	2,023 11
Oneida "	1,820 42
Onondaga "	864 43
Oswego "	490 78
Newburgh, City of.....	23 16
Queen's County.....	1,344 10
Rockland "	690 01
Troy, City of.....	126 08
Suffolk County.....	517 58
Sullivan "	44 00
Steuben "	289 11
Wayne "	136 00
Westchester "	1,946 15

\$22,160 29

Disbursement by Agents in Albany.

Advertising in, and subscription to, Newspapers....	\$15 00	
Bread, 300 loaves,.....	36 60	
Coal, 4 tons,.....	33 60	
Carriage hire	6 00	
Cartage.....	7 00	
Cleaning, &c.....	8 00	
Forwarding emigrants to destination	23 34	
Ice.....	5 00	
Medical services to emigrants.....	50 00	
Postage, telegrams, &c., &c.....	34 00	
Rent of Agent's office.....	225 00	
Salaries and Wages.....	1,450 00	
Stoves, pipes, &c., &c	6 98	
Stationary.....	30 20	
Temporary relief.....	38 00	
Woodware.....	3 48	
		\$1,972 20

Expenses at Agency in Rochester.

Bread	42 68	
Rent of office	100 00	
Salaries and Wages	850 00	
		\$992 68

Disbursements by Agent in Buffalo.

Bread, 385 loaves,.....	35 79	
Carriage hire	8 00	
Cleaning and whitewashing office.....	7 25	
Coal, 2 tons,.....	15 70	
Furniture	5 00	
Forwarding emigrants to destination.....	153 39	
Groceries and provisions.....	128 98	
Interments	93 00	
Milk, 118 quarts,.....	7 57	
Postage, telegrams, &c., &c.....	20 31	
Rent of office.....	150 00	
Temporary relief.....	35 00	
Salaries and Wages.....	1,232 00	
Wood, 18 cords,.....	127 25	
		\$2,019 24

Unclassified Expenditure on account of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, together with Disbursements on account of emigrants in the City of New York, and elsewhere in this State.

Artificial limbs.....	150 00
Advertising in, and subscriptions to Newspapers....	1,276 24
Board and lodging of 1,791 emigrants in the City of New York, temporarily.....	1,864 82

Boats, oars, &c., &c.	412 07
Support of illegitimate children.....	265 50
Badges for employés.....	21 50
Commissions on purchase of Supplies for W. Island.....	1,046 19
Cartage of Supplies to Ward's Island	320 94
Carriage hire.....	380 74
Care of Securities in Mechanics' National Bank.....	20 00
Forwarding emigrants to Europe, in part at the ex- pense of the Commission.....	3,568 66
Forwarding emigrants to the Interior, in part at the expense of the Commission.....	6,248 15
Freight on Supplies to Ward's Island.....	276 79
Fuel for use at boarding station, Staten Island.....	30 15
Funeral expenses of James P. Fagan, late Super- intendent.....	511 00
Fire crackers for children, Ward's Island.....	12 00
Traveling expenses of General Agent on business of the Commission.....	1,500 00
Harness, and repairs to.....	67 78
Horse feed.....	1,420 48
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing.....	206 00
Labor, cleaning and white-washing Castle Garden..	151 00
Interments at Staten Island.....	126 00
Instruments (surgical), Ward's Island.....	64 25
Insurance on property at Ward's Island and Castle Garden.....	3,421 24
Interest on Bond of \$207,500 (yearly)	14,525 00
Interest on over-drafts in Broadway Bank.....	456 71
Interpreter, services of.....	150 00
Medicines	52 74
Postage, telegrams, &c.....	375 23
Printing Annual Report of 1866.....	621 19
Rent of building foot of 110th Street, East river ...	37 00
Stage and Car fare.....	342 68
Salary of Counsel to Commissioners of Emigration for one year and five months, and expenses of suits.....	3,736 68
Salary of Clerk, in examination of accounts between Commissioners of Emigration and Com- missioners of Public Charities & Correction.....	1,850 00
“ Clerk in Mayor's office.....	1,000 00
“ “ City Chamberlain's office.....	700 00
“ “ Emigrant Savings' Bank.....	600 00
“ Two Physicians at the “Tombs”.....	500 00
“ Agent in Oneida County, N. Y.....	750 00
“ “ Dunkirk, “	1,000 00
Steamboat line, conveying sick and destitute emi- grants to Ward's Island	7,183 32

Survey (partial), of Ward's Island.....	493 88
Trusses, applied by physician in Castle Garden.....	33 00
Temporary relief for emigrants " ".....	2,454 28
Taxes on leased property, Ward's Island.....	205 55
United States Securities.....	4,215 00
Services of Special Agent in Albany.....	150 00

\$64,293 76

*Disbursements on account of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital,
Ward's Island.*

Alcohol, 244 gallons.....	1,055 89
Agricultural implements.....	184 48
Butter, 11,477 pounds.....	4,187 04
Blankets, 891 pairs.....	2,706 04
Brooms, 96 dozen.....	444 75
Barley, 161 pounds.....	12 88
Blacksmithing.....	39 50
Brick, for construction of sewer.....	3,126 58
Beef and pork (salt), 24 barrels.....	477 00
Buildings, repairs, and alterations.....	85,778 75
" " " ".....	8,865 13
Bellows.....	31 35
Benches.....	100 00
Crackers, 2,974 pounds.....	267 46
Coffee, 12,212 pounds.....	2,599 56
Candles, 740 pounds.....	176 63
Chloride lime, 8,391 pounds.....	641 47
Coal, 2,261½ tons.....	13,159 59
Cocoa, 60 pounds.....	33 00
Clothing.....	978 68
Contingent.....	174 27
Corks, 6 gross.....	7 50
Croton water (yearly rent).....	1,000 00
Dry goods, etc., 53,652½ yards.....	11,675 75
Drugs and medicines.....	1,914 46
Eggs.....	1,096 39
Engineers' tools.....	97 72
Flags and flag-staff.....	705 82
Farina.....	175 00
Fish, fresh and salt.....	1,188 88
Flaxseed meal, 2,329 pounds.....	72 13
Fire-buckets.....	303 75
Flour, 2,747 barrels.....	33,319 59
Fruit.....	39 43
Furniture.....	594 77
Fire-brick.....	7 00
Glass (window), 41 boxes.....	329 00
Glass and earthenware.....	215 67

Garden seed.....	141 55
Glazier's diamond.....	6 00
Hops, 300 pounds.....	202 80
Hardware.....	1,174 78
Hams.....	15 50
Harness, and repairs.....	529 25
Heating apparatus (new hospital).....	8,276 38
Hats, 18 dozen.....	49 50
Iron.....	205 78
India-rubber sheeting, 30 yards.....	44 57
Indigo, 25 pounds.....	40 75
Ice.....	2 55
Lard, 602 pounds.....	95 78
Lamps and lanterns.....	145 41
Lime and Cement, 58 barrels.....	150 60
Leather and findings.....	189 20
Lumber.....	1,194 43
Molasses, 1,321 gallons.....	991 39
Mustard.....	56 50
Matches, 70 gross.....	210 00
Malt, 36 bushels.....	77 20
Milk, 19,038 quarts.....	5,551 82
Meat, 276,472 pounds.....	38,819 73
Meal and feed.....	4,791 78
Microscope.....	140 00
New-year cake.....	166 50
Nails, 9 kegs.....	51 75
Oil and kerosene, 2,578 gallons.....	1,960 17
Oxen, 1 yoke.....	293 48
Paints.....	285 04
Poultry.....	405 04
Plumbing (new hospital).....	12,853 87
Potatoes, 59 barrels.....	206 62
Rice, 5,403 pounds.....	529 46
Repairing heater.....	25 50
Rope.....	59 84
Ranges, grates, etc.....	84 35
Salaries and wages.....	27,835 52
Sugar, 48,615 pounds.....	6,574 37
Starch, 1,131 pounds.....	127 31
Spices.....	420 40
Soap, 29,133 pounds.....	2,995 27
Steam-engine, and repairs.....	615 86
Salt, 87 sacks.....	351 26
Stationery.....	1,338 58
Shoes, 3,339 pairs.....	3,996 42
Sewer (construction of).....	17,921 04
Slaughtering animals.....	5 00

Stoves, pipes, etc.	52 80	
Straps for insane.	119 75	
Surgeons' tow.	26 25	
Spectacles, 3 dozen.	15 50	
Scales, weights, etc., etc.	7 00	
Tea, 5,526 pounds.	5,094 31	
Thread, tape, pins, needles, etc., etc.	651 14	
Tin.	200 42	
Tobacco for inmates, 781 pounds.	546 55	
Toys for children at Christmas.	142 51	
Thermometers.	3 00	
Vinegar, 26 barrels.	187 50	
Vegetables.	4 16	
Woodware.	745 22	
Whiskey, 811½ gallons.	2,053 94	
Window-shades.	9 00	
Wharf (repairs to).	1,200 00	
Yarn, 84½ pounds.	110 27	
		\$331,158 13
Deduct amount paid for buildings, repairs, and alter-		
ations.	94,643 88	
“ for plumbing (new hospital).	12,853 87	
“ for heating apparatus (new hospital).	8,276 38	
“ for sewer (construction of).	17,921 04	
“ amount received by Superintendent of Ward's		
Island for board of patients, ferriage of		
visitors, sale of groceries, etc., as per		
cash account.	2,924 04	
		136,619 21
Net cost of support of Ward's Island.		<u>\$194,538 92</u>

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COUNTY BILLS FOR SUPPORT OF EMIGRANTS

During 1867.

	Number Temporarily Relieved.	Number Chargeable In Poor-house.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Weeks.	Temporary Relief.	Board.	Medical Attendance.	Transportation.	Burial Expenses.	Amount of Bill Rendered.	Amount of Bill Allowed.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.
Albany.....	176	73	249	718 6-7	\$731 20	\$1,351 59	.....	\$165 31	\$31 00	\$2,509 96	\$2,279 10	128	68	53
Broome.....	5	5	10	88 4-7	.....	196 90	.....	.....	.....	350 89	196 90	5	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	2622	6 2628	128 6-7	2,379 17	451 27	\$124 18	.....	65	8 50	3,345 51	2,963 77	673	1884	71
Dutchess.....	5	5	10	96 6-7	.....	319 85	.....	.....	.....	348 41	319 85	4	.....	1
"Po keepsie City.....	8	8	16	74 3-7	.....	149 06	.....	.....	12 00	222 56	161 06	3	2	3
Erie.....	20	20	40	381 5-7	.....	1,410 72	.....	.....	.....	2,184 28	1,410 72	3	15	2
Greene.....	4	4	8	18 6-7	.....	38 00	.....	4 00	.....	61 50	37 00	.....	4	.....
Kings.....	147	147	294	1,244 5-7	.....	3,732 35	.....	.....	.....	4,572 31	3,732 35	74	59	14
Lewis.....	1	1	2	1 4	.....	7 88	.....	.....	.....	7 88	7 88	.....	.....	1
Monroe.....	141	13	154	278 4-7	1,077 55	787 70	.....	20 31	33 50	2,229 63	1,919 06	41	95	18
Oneida.....	145	7	152	79 4-7	1,651 55	228 28	.....	2 84	10 50	2,195 75	1,893 17	48	86	18
Onondaga.....	9	15	24	306 4-7	197 52	637 03	.....	5 13	22 00	867 10	851 68	8	15	1
Oswego.....	7	7	14	205 1-7	.....	449 47	.....	.....	.....	514 13	449 47	1	.....	6
Newburgh City.....	1	1	2	4 1-7	5 70	8 28	.....	.....	.....	13 98	13 98	2	.....	.....
Queens.....	1	55	56	602 3-7	73 00	1,317 82	.....	.....	.....	1,662 89	1,390 82	11	39	6
Rockland.....	21	21	42	279 4-7	43 25	595 84	.....	.....	.....	741 05	639 09	16	5	.....
Troy City.....	2	2	4	104 2-7	.....	104 22	.....	.....	.....	104 22	104 22	2	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	5	5	10	117 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 58	117 58	.....	.....	5
Sullivan.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	44 00	.....	.....	.....	44 00	44 00	1	.....	.....
Steuben.....	3	1	4	61 3-7	38 88	245 73	.....	5 00	.....	433 89	289 11	.....	3	1
Wayne.....	4	4	8	68	.....	136 00	.....	.....	.....	136 00	136 00	.....	.....	4
Westchester.....	35	35	70	890 1-7	.....	2,163 95	.....	.....	.....	2,593 70	2,163 95	26	9	.....
Am't. to Counties.....	3104	430 3534	5,526 5-7	\$6,314 90	\$14,316 94	\$168 18	\$203 24	\$117 50	\$23,257 22	\$21,120 76	1046	2284	204	.....

Buffalo Hospital.	62	62	497	.....	\$1,490 26	.....	\$1,674 86	\$1,490 26	45	14	3
Buffalo Female Hospital.....	14	14	299 3-7	.....	1,197 45	.....	10 00	1,264 69	1,207 45	11	3.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	4	4	199 2-7	.....	398 59	.....	.....	398 59	398 59	4	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.	82	82	980 3-7	.....	2,449 04	.....	43 00	2,963 14	2,492 04	54	25 3
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	3	3	49 6-7	.....	74 78	.....	.....	75 20	74 78	3	.....
Christian Bro's' Orphan Asylum Syracuse.....	3	3	22 2-7	.....	44 55	.....	.....	44 55	44 55	3	.....
St. Vincent's Asylum, Syracuse.....	7	7	320 3-7	.....	500 45	.....	.....	500 45	500 45	7	.....
Troy Hospital.....	65	65	814 3-7	.....	3,259 25	.....	20 00	3,446 87	3,279 25	60	1 4
Amount to Institutions.....	240	240	3,183 1-7	.....	\$9,414 37	.....	\$73 00	\$10,367 85	\$9,487 37	187	43 10
Total Amount.... 3104	670	3774	8,709 6-7	\$6,314 90	\$23,731 31	\$168 18	\$203 24	\$190 50	\$35,625 07	\$30,608 13	1233 2337 214

STATEMENT Showing the amount of Moneys received, disbursed, returned, and remaining on hand, with which to forward recently arrived Emigrants to their friends or relations to whom application was made for funds, and from whom such moneys were received for that purpose, from January 1st, to and including December 31st, 1867.

MONTH.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS.		NUMBER FORWARDED.	
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
January	1,511 55	147	43	137	36
February	1,673 85	123	38	101	31
March	3,372 15	301	67	183	35
April	5,651 45	437	95	374	81
May	10,259 75	918	201	856	213
June	8,759 77	773	177	651	163
July	6,967 95	568	155	494	157
August	5,662 70	551	133	444	127
September	5,024 62	473	128	408	105
October	6,199 70	457	139	368	95
November	7,945 45	608	205	497	177
December	3,836 95	249	85	237	76
	\$66,865 89	5,605	1,466	4,750	1,296

RECAPITULATION:

Amount on hand January 1st, 1867.....	\$3,706 30	
Amount received during 1867, consisting of currency, drafts, Post Office orders and passage orders, valued at together	66,865 89	
		70,572 19
Amount paid for forwarding 6,046 persons	54,271 33	
Amount returned to the senders—those for whom it was intended either having had sufficient means, or had found employment in the Labor Exchange at Castle Garden, or declined coming to this country at present	8,807 00	
Amount on hand, viz:—Currency:.....	2,316 71	
Drafts	2,638 80	
Post Office orders	316 85	
Passage orders, valued at	2,221 50	
		7,493 86
		\$70,572 19

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
ALBANY, N. Y., January 6, 1868. }

To the Commissioners of Emigration, New York:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present my Annual Report of the business done at this office during the year ending December 31, 1867, and respectfully refer you to my Monthly Abstracts furnished the General Agent for explanatory details.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Whole number cared for through the agency of this office.....	2,148
viz:	
Provided with employment, males.....	373
“ “ females.....	432
	805
Furnished with lodging and temporary board.....	56
Temporary relief furnished to three hundred and ninety-six families,—persons.....	1,098
Forwarded to respective destinations.....	97
Admitted to Almshouse through this office.....	92
	2,148

EMIGRANTS CARED FOR THROUGH OVERSEER OF POOR

Temporary relief has been furnished by Overseer of Poor on my order to three hundred and ninety-eight families (1098 persons) including transportation, provisions, fuel, and interments, as follows:

TRANSPORTATION.

No. of persons forwarded.	Destination.	Amount.
11,	New York, per R. R.....	\$35 00
45,	“ “ Steamer.....	48 00
9,	Utica, N. Y.....	16 00
7,	Buffalo, “.....	35 00
5,	Rome, “.....	8 75
3,	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1 11
5,	Hudson, N. Y.....	2 45
2,	“ per R. R.....	1 70
1,	Verona, N. Y.....	2 42
1,	Fonda, “.....	91
1,	Little Falls, “.....	1 54
1,	Poughkeepsie, “.....	1 90
2,	Rochester, “.....	8 00
2,	Port Henry, “.....	6 00
1,	East Hampton, Mass.....	3 00
4,	Pittsfield, “.....	7 88
1,	Chicago, Ill.....	11 00
2,	Milwaukie, Wis.....	18 75
		\$213 05

INTERMENTS.

Six burials at an expense of.....	38 00
-----------------------------------	-------

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Money, provisions and fuel.....	756 10
Total furnished by Overseer of Poor.....	<u>\$1,007 15</u>

ORDINARY OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries and Wages.....	\$1,550 00
Office Rent, (1 year;).....	225 00
Coal, 3 tons.....	27 00
Stationery.....	28 70
Cylinder for Stove.....	6 98
Painting and whitening office.....	8 00
Soap, brooms, and pails.....	3 48
Commercial paper.....	15 00
City Directory for '87, ice, and kindling wood.....	14 00
Carting baggage and ashes.....	7 00
Express, postage-stamps, telegrams, P. O. Box.....	34 00
Contingent expenses, food, lodging, &c.,.....	74 00
	<u>\$1,993 16</u>

EXTRA OFFICE EXPENSES.

Medical attendance on emigrants since 1864.....	50 00
Visiting, at sundry times, House of Industry, and Marshall Infirmary, Troy, as per order Treasurer.....	6 00
Forwarding two passengers to Newark, Wayne Co., per order of General Agent.....	6 70
Forwarding two passengers to New York, as per order Utica Agent.....	2 50
Forwarding seven (11 persons) to New York, per order J. W. Hamilton.....	7 50
Forwarding three passengers from New York to Troy Hospital.....	4 00
Forwarding two passengers from New York to St. Johnsville.....	2 64
	<u>\$79 34</u>
Total expenses for year.....	<u>\$3,079 65</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of transportation by Overseer of Poor.....	213 05
“ interments “.....	38 00
“ temporary relief “.....	756 10
Ordinary expenses of Office.....	1,993 16
Extra “.....	79 34
	<u>\$3,079 65</u>

ALMS HOUSE STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants in Alms House, January 1, 1867,	13	
Number admitted through this office during year.....	95	
Whole number chargeable to the Commission.....	108	
Discharged during the year.....	80	
Number remaining in Alms House, January 1, 1868..	—	28

MONIES RECEIVED.

Amount received from the friends of recent emigrants in reply to letters written from this office, and applied to their transportation, &c.....	\$489 13
Amount received from friends, for advances made to emigrants for their transportation to the interior	96 50
Amount received as rent, for part of premises used as office and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Commission.....	50 00
	<hr/> \$635 63

All of which is respectfully submitted

DAVID NELIGAN, *Agent*,

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, }
Buffalo, January 6th, 1868. }

To the Commissioners of Emigration, New York :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present my Annual Report of the business transacted at this office during the year ending December 31st, 1867, and respectfully refer you to my monthly reports for explanatory details.

Whole number of emigrants to whom services have been rendered, is.	\$2,142
Provided with employment, males.....	362
“ “ “ females.....	334 696

Supplied with lodging and temporary board.....	433
Furnished temporary relief to 234 families (including those assisted by O. of P. on my orders), persons.....	801
Forwarded to destination.....	212 2,142

MONEY RECEIVED.

From the friends of recently arrived emigrants in reply to letters written from this office, and applied to their forwarding.....	469 30
---	--------

MONEY ADVANCED.

During the year 1867 I advanced, on pledge of baggage, the sum of \$427 85 to thirty-eight emigrant families, without cost of any kind, to enable them to reach their several destinations in the interior..	421 85
This money has been repaid and the baggage forwarded as directed.	

EXPENSES: (*Exclusive of Office*).

Flour, 250 lbs.....	\$16 25	
Corn Meal, 200 lbs.....	5 00	
Tea, 8 lbs.....	8 00	
Coffee, 29 lbs.....	8 70	
Sugar, 59 lbs.....	7 38	
Bread, 526 loaves.....	49 59	
Milk, 138 quarts.....	8 15	
Traveling expenses to Detroit, on account of emigrants.....	10 50	
Interments, 4.....	33 00	
Fare, 5 persons to New York.....	22 68	
" 3 persons to Detroit, Mich.....	9 00	
" 3 persons to Cleveland, Ohio.....	4 00	
" 2 persons to Suspension Bridge, N. Y.....	1 40	
" 1 person to Erie, Pa.....	1 00	
" 1 person to Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5 00	
" 1 person to St. Catharines, C. W.....	1 00	
" 2 families, seven persons, to St. Louis, (in part).....	20 00	210 65
<hr/>		
Temporary relief furnished by Overseers of Poor, on my orders, including transportation, provisions, fuel and interments, viz:		
Two persons passed to Dunkirk, N. Y.....	\$1 26	
Ten families of 40 persons, to Cleveland, Ohio.....	31 00	
Eight families of 26 persons, to Erie, Penn.....	22 07	
Six interments.....	60 00	114 38
<hr/>		
Amount furnished in provisions and fuel.....	251 00	
<hr/>		
Total.....		865 38

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$1,232 00	
Office rent, one year.....	150 00	
Coal, two tons.....	15 70	
Postage, telegraph and Post Office box.....	18 87	
Cleaning office.....	7 25	
Window curtains for office.....	5 00	
Horse and buggy to Almshouse, on official business.....	8 00	
Contingent expenses.....	3 60	\$1,440 42
<hr/>		
Number of emigrants in Almshouse January 1st, 1867.....	4	
Number admitted during the year.....	40	44
<hr/>		
Discharged during the year.....		32
<hr/>		
Number remaining in Almshouse January 1st, 1868.....		12

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. WALSH,
AGENT.

ROCHESTER, January 1st, 1868.

To the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, New York :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find report of parties receiving relief in this city during the year 1867, as chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration :

Whole number receiving relief.	230
“ “ for whom employment was found.	64
“ “ admitted in the Alms-house.	15
“ “ discharged.	9
“ “ remaining.	— 6

INSANE ASYLUM.

Whole number admitted and remaining.	1
---	---

HOSPITALS.

Whole number admitted.	88
“ “ discharged.	62
“ “ remaining.	— 26
“ “ rejected cases.	17
During the year work was found for, of the above.	11
Whole number of families receiving help during the year.	41

EXPENSES INCURRED.

Exclusive of Alms-house, Hospital, and Out-door Relief.)

Bread account.	\$23 34
Coal account.	8 25
Rent account.	100 00—\$131 59
All of which is respectfully submitted.	

S. W. UPDIKE, AGENT.

To the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York :

The amount expended in the Cunty of Oneida during the year ending with the 31st day of December, 1867, for the relief of emigrants,

Has been.	\$2,195 75
Rejected.	324 57
	<u>\$1,871 18</u>

Expended as follows :	<i>Claimed.</i>	<i>Allowed.</i>
At Utica.	\$1,824 00	\$1,500 00
N. Y. S. L. Asylum.	161 43	161 43
Poor House.	90 57	90 00
Whitistown.	32 00	32 00
Rome.	87 75	87 75

\$2,195 75 \$1,871 18

Expended by Agent in sending emigrants to Castle Garden. .	31 95
Postage and Stationery.	3 93
Salary of Agent.	750 00
	<u>785 88</u>

Total of expenditures. \$2,657 06

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. D. JONES, AGENT.

NEW HARTFORD, December 31, 1867.

DUNKIRK, January 15th, 1868.

To the Commissioners of Emigration, New York :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith present my annual report of business connected with emigrants, for the year ending December 31st, 1867 :

Whole number admitted during the

Month of January....	109	Expenses for same....	\$64 17
“ February....	48	“ “ “	28 94
“ March.....	53	“ “ “	25 30
“ April.....	89	“ “ “	72 57
“ May	603	“ “ “	577 42
“ June.....	900	“ “ “	934 40
“ July	270	“ “ “	213 06
“ August.....	220	“ “ “	145 95
“ September ..	169	“ “ “	125 30
“ October	143	“ “ “	111 04
“ November...	138	“ “ “	107 67
“ December...	149	“ “ “	166 89

Total Number..... 2,891

Total Expenses..... \$2,567 71

Total number who received medical aid during the year....	73
Number of deaths.....	4
Number of women confined.....	3
Cases of small-pox.....	1
Cases of insanity.....	1

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. T. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

REPORTS

IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY ON THE SHIP GUISEPPE BACCARCHICH, FROM ANTWERP, ARRIVED JULY 31st, 1867; AND
SHIP LEIBNITZ, FROM HAMBURG, ARRIVED
JANUARY 24th, 1868.

To the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been appointed a Committee under the following resolution, adopted at the last Meeting of the Board:

Resolved, That the matter of complaint of passengers of ship Guiseppe Baccarchich, and the cause of mortality among such passengers during the voyage, and sickness after arrival, causing the detention at Quarantine of said passengers, be referred to Mr. Kapp as a Special Committee to examine into and report to this Board,

Begs leave to report as follows:

The Guiseppe Baccarchich, S. Vlasich, Master, is owned by F. Baccarchich of Fiume, Dalmatia, and traded between Trieste and Odessa. Her last voyage but one was from the latter place to London, from which port she went to Antwerp, where she was chartered by the firm of A. Strauss & Co. for the transportation of emigrants to New York. She left Antwerp on June 2nd, 1867, and arrived in the Lower Bay on July 20th, but owing to sickness on board, was not allowed to come up to the City until August 2nd, while her passengers were transferred to Castle Garden on July 31st, after having been kept on board for sixty days. The number of passengers was originally one hundred and eighty, of whom eighteen died on the passage, and two immediately after their arrival, leaving a balance of one hundred and sixty. They were all Germans and German Swiss, the former almost all from Reinish Prussia, in the neighborhood of Coblenz, and were engaged by an agent of A. Strauss, a man by the name of Van Maecen, at Cologne. They complain in their petition of July 19th, that: 1. They were short of provisions. 2. The water was not drinkable, being kept in Petroleum casks. 3. The bread was mouldy. 4. There was neither tea nor sugar on board. 5. The potatoes were rotten. Immediately after the receipt of the above complaint, Bernard Casserly, our General Superintendent, sent Capt. H. O. True, an able and competent man, and himself an experienced ship-master,

on board the *Baccarich*, for the purpose of verifying the statement of the passengers. Captain True made a detailed report of his mission, which I found correct in every particular when, on July 31st, I went on board myself, and afterward examined the passengers in Castle Garden. This report is hereto attached. The ship is well built, airy, and large enough to accommodate two hundred passengers; she was kept clean, and made in every respect a favorable impression. The berths in the steerage, which is about seven feet high, were like those of any Emigrant ship. The galley, however, and its oven, were too small—the former having been built at Antwerp, and could hardly accommodate fifty passengers. I did not see the Captain, who was on a visit to the City. The crew were all Dalmatians and spoke only Italian; the steward, however, could make himself understood in broken German. As to the complaint of the passengers, I came too late to inspect.

First.—THE PROVISIONS. But I examined several passengers under oath, viz: August Meyer, Anton Muller, Anton Hafecer, Anton Busch, John Bertram, Peter Simons, Caspar Schafer, and Anton Weekbecker, who, each for himself, says that scarcely one of the passengers during the whole voyage got enough to eat.

I afterwards obtained from the captain his store list of provisions, which he distributed weekly among the passengers. It shows that they received only 62 pounds of biscuit and 62 pounds of potatoes per day; 38 pounds of meat during four days of the week, and four pounds of coffee per day; 148 pounds of flour, and 250 pounds of peas per week. One passenger had contracted for nine rations for his family, originally consisting of nine persons; four of them having died on the voyage, he received these nine rations for the surviving ones, and scarcely had even then enough for them to eat.

Second.—THE WATER I found in large sperm oil casks, the oil swimming on the surface. I tried to taste a glass, but the smell was so offensive that I could not overcome my disgust. Captain True (referred to above), however, says he drank a half tumbler of the water, with the object of testing it, and was shortly afterwards taken with a severe diarrhoea. John Bertram, a passenger from Ahrbuch, Rhenish Prussia, says, under oath, that his dying child asked for some water, and that the cook gave him some, but that it was so bad it had to be boiled in order to make it drinkable, and that deponent had to pay five francs to the cook for attending to him and his family.

Third.—THE BREAD.—Captain True says that “the bread was the worst he ever saw—mouldy and disgusting, and that from one piece an entire bean was taken. I examined the biscuit, of which I tasted a piece; it was of the worst quality—sandy, burned, and hardly digestible; even its appearance was loathsome.

Fourth.—The captain's store-list of provisions proves the correctness of the passengers' assertion, that there was neither sugar nor tea on board—at least none were distributed among the passengers.

Fifth.—POTATOES.—The passengers concur in their sworn statement that three-fourths of the rations delivered to them were rotten and had sprouted. The cook, August Meyer, adds, that the 62 pounds, when peeled, could all be put into one bucket of ordinary size.

Sixth.—According to the captain's store-list, the 150 adult rations distributed among the passengers amounted in the week to only 12½ pounds solid food, or less than two pounds per day for each passenger. Thus it seems to me that the complaints of the passengers are verified in every particular. Besides the above grievances, some of the passengers complain of frauds practised upon them by A. Strauss & Co., at Antwerp. The cook, August Meyer, was engaged at the rate of 120 francs per month, and was referred to the captain for payment, but never received a cent, the captain being quite ignorant of the agreement. Another passenger states that he had paid to Strauss one hundred francs extra for permission to eat at the captain's table; of which agreement the latter likewise knew nothing. Captain True states that the captain of the ship told him that he was chartered by Mr. Strauss for cargo and passengers for about £900 sterling; that, before leaving port, a Belgian officer came on board and examined the vessel and the stores, and declared himself satisfied. He (the captain), however, was not quite satisfied with such of the stores as he had seen before leaving, and informed Strauss, who replied "that everything was according to law." The captain further stated that he had then no idea that the stores were so bad, and certainly did not expect to find them deficient in quantity. He divided his own stores, as far as they went, with the passengers, stopped the use of bad water for any other purpose than washing, gave of his ship's water to the passengers, and provided as much and as well as he could for the sick. However praiseworthy the efforts of the captain may have been, I think he is to be blamed for not having put back when he found out the real condition of things on board his ship. It would have been the easier for him, as he waited about a week at Flushing for a favorable wind. So much is certain, that the treatment of the passengers was most shocking, and that the great mortality among them was a consequence of the bad food and bad water. A child died in the hospital of Castle Garden, and, as found by the coroner's inquest, of marasmus, in consequence of exhaustion and insufficient nourishment. The statements of all the passengers concur in attributing the death of their fellow-sufferers to the bad and scanty provisions, and to the want of good water. Another child, of five years, is left as the sole representative of a family of five, who sailed from Antwerp in perfect health, his father, brother, and sister having died on board, and his mother on the hospital ship soon after reaching Quarantine. There was neither doctor nor a drug store on board. All these outrages and cruelties were committed with the intent to save a few hundred dollars. A. Strauss & Co., at whose door they must be laid, have long borne an evil reputation, even among their class. The names of these men appeared in several yearly reports of the German Society of this city, and always connected with some nefarious scheme levelled at the pockets of the poor emigrants. The twenty passengers who died on board the Baccarich, I do not hesitate to say have been murdered by A. Strauss & Co., of Antwerp. The surviving passengers of the Baccarich almost all looked pale and feeble, worn out and emaciated, some of them still suffering from diarrhœa and disorder of the bowels. I have informed them of the legal steps they can take against Strauss & Co., for damages sustained, and for the dead they have lost, and understand that several of them have already engaged counsel. I would most respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

First.—That the treatment of the passengers of the ship *Baccarich* is an outrage to humanity, and deserves the severest reprobation of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Second.—That this report be published in the news papers of this city.

Third.—That a copy of it, with the testimony of the passenger and steward of the vessel, be sent to the Consuls-General of Belgium, Austria, and Prussia, and German Consuls, and that of Switzerland, to enable the respective governments of said countries to take such steps in the premises as they may think advisable.

Fourth.—That said governments be requested to withdraw from A. Strauss & Co. and their agents their licenses as emigrant forwarders.

Fifth.—That a copy of this report be sent to the German Society of this city, with a request to publish the facts contained therein in its next yearly report, and to warn German immigrants against A. Strauss & Co.

Sixth.—That the General Agent of this Board be directed to adhere to the stringent rule already in force in relation to all vessels arriving with passengers shipped by A. Strauss & Co., of Antwerp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK KAPP.

New York, August 7, 1867.

Whereupon it was, on motion of Commissioner O'Gorman,

Resolved, That the report of Commissioner Kapp be accepted and approved, and the resolutions adopted.

Resolved. That a certified copy of the report, together with accompanying affidavits and documents, be transmitted to the honorable Secretaries of State and the Treasury, Washington.

CAPTAIN TRUE'S REPORT.

JULY 31st, 1867.

BERNARD CASSELY, *General Agent Commissioners of Emigration* :

Sir—In compliance with your orders, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, I went on board the quarantine boat *Fletcher*, and with her proceeded to the Lower Bay to the ship "*Guiseppe Baccarich*," then and now lying alongside the hospital ship *Nightingale*. On my way down, I learned that the *Fletcher* had on board a quantity of provisions for the passengers of this ship, including 10 bags of potatoes, 200 pounds fresh meat, 200 pounds ice, a quantity of vegetables, a box of soap, a box of condensed milk, 4 barrels of fresh bread, a demijohn of fresh milk, and other necessities for the famishing people. I found Captain *Vlasich*, the master of the ship, eagerly awaiting our arrival. The passengers were on deck, with one or two exceptions. On presenting myself to the captain, and announcing my business, that gentleman afforded me every facility I required to enable me to get a truthful statement of the ground of the complaint contained in the protest sent to Castle Garden. I addressed myself to an intelligent-looking passenger, and with the captain's permission, I called him into the cabin. He gave his name as *Ferdinand Eberly*, a German. He stated that his engagement for the passage, as that of the others, was made with Mr. Strauss, in Antwerp, to whom he attributed the sufferings of the surviving passengers, and the deaths. It appears from his statement, afterwards corroborated by the captain, that the provisioning of the vessel, as far as the wants of the passengers were

concerned, was entirely in the hands of Strauss; that the stores, when opened, were found to be wanting in many respects, tea and sugar, and other like comforts being missing. The bread was unfit for food; potatoes rotten, and the water so nauseous, coming out of the oil barrels in which it had been put, that it was unfit for use. He stated that had it not been for the self-sacrificing kindness of the captain and crew, who cheerfully gave up their own stores and apportioned out the ship's water, the vessel must have arrived a plague-ship in port, with few passengers to tell the story. Captain Vlasich substantially confirmed this statement of the passengers. He said that he was chartered in Antwerp by Mr. Strauss to carry cargo and passengers to New York, for £900 British, and that he was told that the Belgian authorities would examine the vessel's accommodations, and see that everything was correct in the disposal of and the provisioning of the passengers. A Belgian officer, represented to him as the proper authority, came on board before leaving, and expressed himself in every way satisfied. The vessel was cleared in Antwerp, thus confirming the fact that the government at that port was satisfied. Before sailing, Captain Vlasich complained verbally to Strauss, that, as far as he had seen them, the stores were not to his liking; to which Strauss replied, that they were all that was required by the law. When he discovered the true condition of things, he at once opened his own stores and divided them as best he could with the passengers; he killed all his poultry, and made soup for the sick, and apportioned out the water in the ship's tank, prohibiting the use of the oily water for any other purpose than washing.

I never was in a cleaner, better-cared for emigrant ship. Her decks, upper and lower, were spotless, and were kept so (as reported by all the passengers with whom he communicated) throughout the voyage. The fatherly kindness of the captain himself, and the untiring attention of the crew, were universally testified to. On examining the remaining food, I found it, if possible, worse than it had been described to me. The bread was the worst I ever saw. Out of one piece I picked a bean entire; all of it was mouldy and repulsive; the potatoes were rotten; the passengers had neither tea nor sugar; indeed, but few of the articles set down in their agreements.

The water had not been placed in petroleum casks, as suggested by the passengers, but, to my mind, in "sperm oil" casks, as they were 120 gallon casks—not 40 gallon, as used for petroleum. One passenger stated that he had paid to Strauss \$120 in gold, which was to give him and his family the privilege to eat at the captain's table. The captain never heard of any such arrangement from Strauss, and only from the passenger—whose truth, however, he does not doubt—after the vessel was on her way.

Another passenger, a Mr. Wickbucker, stated that before the sailing of the vessel, he was kept, with many others, for three days before getting on board at Antwerp, *huddled up like pigs, by Strauss*. The captain states, in general terms, that he believes he himself did his duty as a captain, and as a man, by his suffering passengers, and prays for a thorough investigation of the affair, charging Strauss and the Belgian Commissioner, who visited the vessel, with criminal connivance, with a view to their own personal profit, at any risk. The passengers and captain expressed their gratitude for the timely attention of the Commissioners of Emigration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. O. TRUE.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE SHIP LEIBNITZ, OF SLOMAN'S HAMBURG LINE.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, AND OFFICES OF THE }
COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. }

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK, *January 22, 1868.*

At a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1868, the Vice-President, Frederick S. Winston, Esq., in the chair, and a quorum being present, the following resolutions were, on motion, adopted :

Resolved, That the Report of Commissioners Kapp and Bissinger, in relation to the mortality on the sailing ship Leibnitz, be accepted and adopted, and be referred to the Special Committee, Messrs. Kapp, O'Gorman and Bissinger, and said Committee be requested to draft a bill, subject to the approval of this Board, to be presented to Congress for adoption.

Resolved. That official copies of the Report be transmitted to the Honorables, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury of the United States, Baron Von Gerolt, as the Diplomatic Representative of the North German Confederation, to the Consul-Generals of Prussia and Mecklenburg, and to the daily press of this city.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the above Report, together with the Medical Report of Doctor Schwarzenberg, Krause, and Pieper, be printed for circulation.

The following is the Report of Messrs. Kapp and Bissinger, referred to in the foregoing resolutions :

To the Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN,—Although not expressly authorized, yet, because the emergency arose since your last meeting, the undersigned deemed it their duty to go on board the ill-fated ship Leibnitz, and to inquire into the condition of her passengers transferred to the hospital-ship Illinois, in the Lower Bay.

Dr. Swinburne, the Health-Officer, kindly placed the steamer Fletcher at our disposal. On Wednesday, January 15, we went down the bay, accompanied, among others, by the physicians of the German Society, Drs. Pieper, Schwarzenberg and Krause, who volunteered their services for the examination of the cause of the sickness, and whose report is hereto attached.

The Leibnitz, originally the Van Couver, is a large and fine vessel, built at Boston for the China trade, and formerly plying between that port and China. She was sold some years ago to the house of Robert M. Sloman, and has since sailed under her present name.

We were informed that her last trip was her second with emigrants on board. Last summer she went to Quebec with about seven hundred passengers, of whom she lost only a few on her passage ; this time, she left Hamburg, November 2, 1867, Captain H. F. Bornhold, lay at Cuxhaven, on account of head-winds, until the 11th, whereupon she took the southern course to New York. She went by the way of Madeira, down to the Tropics, 20th degree, and arrived in the Lower Bay on January 11, 1868, after a passage of 61 days, or rather 70 days—at least, as far as the passengers are concerned, who were confined to the densely-crowded steerage for that length of time.

The heat, for the period that they were in the lower latitudes, very often reached 24 deg. of Reaumur, or 94 deg. of Fahrenheit. Her passengers, 544 in all—of whom 395 were adults, 108 children, and 46 infants—came principally from Mecklenburg, and proposed to settle as farmers and laborers in Illinois and Wisconsin; besides them, there were about 40 Prussians from Pomerania and Posen, and a few Saxons and Thuringians.

It is not proven by any fact, that the cholera (as has been alleged), raged, or had reached, in or near their homes, when, or before, they left them. This statement appears to have been made by or on behalf of those who have an interest in throwing the origin of the sickness on its poor victims. Of these 544 German passengers, 105 died on the voyage, and three in port, making in all 108 deaths—leaving 436 surviving.

The first death occurred on November 25th. On some days, as for instance on December 1st, nine passengers died, and on December 17th, eight. The sickness did not abate until toward the end of December, and no new cases happened when the ship had again reached the northern latitudes; five children were born; during the voyage some families had died out entirely; of others, the fathers or mothers are gone; here, a husband had left a poor widow, with small children; and there, a husband had lost his wife. We spoke to some little boys and girls, who, when asked where were their parents, pointed to the ocean, with sobs and tears, and cried, "*Down there!*"

Prior to our arrival on board, the ship had been cleansed and fumigated several times, but not sufficiently so to remove the dirt, which, in some places, covered the walls. Dr. Frederick Kassner, our able and experienced Boarding Officer, reports that he found the ship and the passengers in a most filthy condition, and that when boarding the Leibnitz he hardly discovered a clean spot on the ladder, or on the ropes, where he could put his hands and feet. He does not remember to have seen any thing like it within the last five years. Captain True, who likewise boarded the ship immediately after her arrival, corroborates the statement of Dr. Kassner.

As to the interior of the vessel, the upper-steerage is high and wide. All the spars, beams, and planks which were used for the construction of temporary berths had been removed. Except through two hatchways and two very small ventilators, it had no ventilation, and not a single window or bull's-eye was open during the voyage. In general, however, it was not worse than the average of the steerages of other emigrant-ships; but the lower steerage, the so-called orlop-deck, is a perfect pest-hole, calculated to kill the healthiest man. It had been made a temporary room for the voyage by laying a tier of planks over the lower beams of the vessel, and they were so little supported that they shook when walking on them. The little light this orlop-deck received came through one of the hatchways of the upper-deck. Although the latter was open when we were on board, and although the ship was lying in the open sea, free from all sides, it was impossible to see any thing at a distance of two or three feet. On our inquiring how this hole had been lighted during the voyage, we were told that some lanterns had been up there, but that on account of the foulness of the air, they could scarcely burn. It had, of course, much less than the upper-deck draft or ventilation, and was immediately over the keel, where the

bilge-water collects, and adjoining part of the cargo, which consisted of wool and hides. And in this place 150 passengers were crowded for 70 days, and for a greater part of the voyage in a tropical heat, with scanty rations and a very inadequate supply of water, and worse than all, suffering from the miasma below, above, and beside them, which of itself, must create fever and pestilence!

The Captain himself stated to us that the passengers refused to carry the excrements on deck, and that "the urine and ordure of the upper-steerage flowed down to the lower." As the main-deck was very difficult of access from the orlop-deck, the inmates of the latter often failed to go on deck even to attend to the calls of nature. There were only four water-closets for the accommodation of all the passengers. They have been cleansed, of course; but the smell that emanated from them was still very intense, and corroborates the statement of the above-named officers—that they must have been in an extraordinary frightful condition.

When the ship *Lord Brougham*, belonging to the same line, arrived on the 6th December last, from Hamburg, and had lost 75 out of 383 passengers, we personally examined the majority of the survivors, and found them, not only healthy and in good spirits, but, at the same time, in every respect, satisfied with the treatment they had received on board.

The present case, however, is different. There was not a single emigrant who did not complain of the Captain, as well as of the short allowance of provisions and water on board. As we know, from a long experience, that the passengers of emigrant-ships, with a very few exceptions, are in the habit of claiming more than they are entitled to, we are far from putting implicit faith in all their statements. There is as much falsehood and exaggeration among this class of people as among any other body of uneducated men. We have, therefore, taken their complaints with due allowance, and report only so much thereof as we believe to be well founded.

All the passengers concur in the complaint that their provisions were short, partly rotten, and that, especially, the supply of water was insufficient, until they were approaching port. We examined the provisions on board, and found that the water was clear and pure. If the whole supply during the voyage was such as the samples handed to us, there was no reason for complaint as to quality. But, in quantity, the complaint of the passengers are too well founded; for they unanimously state, and are not effectually contradicted by the Captain, that they never received more than half a pint of drinkable water per day, while by the laws of the United States they were entitled to receive three quarts. Some of the biscuit handed to us was rotten and old, and hardly eatable; other pieces were better. We ordered the steward to open a cask of corn-beef, and found it of ordinary good quality. The butter however was rancid. Once a week, herrings were cooked instead of meat. The beans and sourkrout were often badly cooked, and, in spite of hunger, thrown overboard.

The treatment of the passengers was heartless in the extreme. The sick passengers received the same food with the healthy, and high prices were exacted for all extras and comforts. A regular traffic in wine, beer, and liquors, was carried on between the passengers on the one side, and the steward and crew on the other. A man by the name of Frederick Heldebrand, from Wirritz, in Posen, who lost two children, paid 35 Prussian thalers extra for beer

and wine, to sustain himself and his sick wife. A bottle of rum cost him one dollar; a bottle of bad wine even more. "This extortion, at such a time, cannot be too strongly condemned," says Captain True, in his report, which confirms the information received by us from the passengers.

When the first deaths occurred, the corpses were often suffered to remain in the steerage for full 24 hours. In some cases the bodies were covered with vermin before they were removed.

There was no physician on board. Although we found a large medicine-chest, it was not large enough for the many cases of sickness, and was, in fact, emptied after the first two weeks of the voyage.

The captain seems to have been sadly deficient in energy and authority in matters of moment, while he punished severely small offences: as, for instance, he hand-cuffed a passenger for the use of insulting words; but he did not enforce the plainest rules for the health and welfare of his passengers. Instead of compelling them, from the first, to come on deck and remove the dirt, he allowed them to remain below, and to perish among their own excrements. Of the whole crew, the cook alone fell sick and died, as he slept in the steerage. Three passenger girls, who were employed in the kitchen, and lived on deck, enjoyed excellent health during the whole voyage.

The physicians above mentioned, to whose report we referred for particulars, most positively declare that it was not the Asiatic cholera, but intestinal and stomach catarrh (*catarrh ventriculi et intestinorum*), more or less severe, and contagious typhus, which killed the passengers. From what we saw and learned from the passengers, we likewise arrive at the conclusion that the shocking mortality on board the Leibnitz arose from want of good ventilation, cleanliness, suitable medical care, sufficient water, and wholesome food.

The present case is another instance of the mortality on board the Hamburg sailing-vessels, and increases their bad reputation. Of 917 passengers on board of two ships of the Sloman Line, not less than 183 died within one month! As often as complaint has been made here, it has not induced them to make any improvement. It appears that the Hamburg authorities either did not care to examine the merits of the charges brought against their ships, or that they were imposed upon by their officials. On the other hand, local interests, friendly feelings, family connections, and other personal considerations, usually prevailing in small political communities, seem to stand in the way of energetic administration of the police of emigrant-ships, and of the removal of the several grievances. While the average deaths that take place in the Bremen sailing-vessels amount to one-eighth or one-fourth of the total number of emigrants forwarded, the proportion on board the Hamburg sailing-vessels is *more* than two per cent.

Thus, of 11,264 steerage-passengers who arrived, in 1865, in our port, from Hamburg, 128 died on the passage; of 14,335 who arrived in 1866, 387; and of 8,788, in 1867, not less than 199.

In our opinion, it is of great importance for the interest of humanity, in which both Europe and this country are concerned, and as a question of political economy, that the transportation of emigrants across the Atlantic to this port should be confined to steam-vessels, as they not only convey the passengers more comfortably and land them in better health, but, in consequence of the regularity

and rapidity of the passage, save an immense amount of labor for their own benefit and that of this country.

We are sorry to say that our laws afford very inadequate relief for the punishment of these crimes against humanity, and that, in the majority of cases, the institution of legal proceedings for redress, and the prosecution of the guilty parties, is almost an impossibility.

Much of the suffering, disease, and death on board of emigrant-ships could have been prevented, and a recurrence of such abhorrent scenes might hereafter be avoided, by proper enactments of Congress, enforced by suitable penalties.

We would therefore propose to petition Congress for an amendment of the Emigrant Passengers' Act, of March 3, 1865, enacted by Congress on the representation of the Commissioners of Emigration of this State, incorporating into the same the following provisions:

I. THE APPOINTMENT OF A PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON ON BOARD OF ALL EMIGRANT VESSELS WITH MORE THAN FIFTY PASSENGERS.—Thus far, there is no law requiring it in the statute-book of the United States. The failure to have on board a physician, whose skill and good character should be fully vouched for by unquestionable evidence, should be punished by the infliction of a penalty of at least \$5000, one-half of such penalty to be paid over to the passengers *pro rata*, and the other half to the Collector of the Customs at the port of New York for the benefit of the Emigrant Fund.

II. THE DOING AWAY WITH THE ORLOP-DECK ON BOARD OF EMIGRANT SHIPS. In case of contravention, the penalty should be at least \$5000; and, in addition, passengers roomed in the orlop-deck should have double the amount of their passage-money refunded.

III. A MORE STRINGENT RULE FOR ENFORCING THE PAYMENT OF THE PENALTY FOR THE DEAD PASSENGERS. With a view to protecting emigrants against the rapacity of ship-owners, the 14th section of the present law requires the payment of \$10, as a penalty, for every passenger, other than cabin-passengers, and over the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage from natural disease; for the non-payment of which penalty within twenty-four hours after arrival, a further penalty of \$50 is imposed, to be recovered by the United States in any Circuit or District Court. Under this wording of the law, no particular officer of the United States appears to be authorized to prosecute or enforce the collection, and consequently many of the penalties are not paid, and the law, to some extent, becomes a dead letter. We would, therefore, suggest that the section be amended for this port by authorizing and directing a prosecution by the District Attorney of the Southern District, on complaint being made by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State, and making such penalties a lien on the ship or vessel, and the owner or consignee liable therefor.

IV. THE POWER OF OBTAINING REDRESS TO BE LODGED IN THE HANDS OF THE PARTIES INJURED—THE EMIGRANTS THEMSELVES.

V. SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.

As to the two latter provisions, we would state that the efforts which have been made by legislation at Washington and at Albany, to protect the lives and health of emigrant passengers from the rapacity of ship-owners, have been

attended with but a very limited share of success. The regulation to which the owners of ships are required to conform, are, with some exceptions, precisely those called for by the exigency of the case, as is best proved by the fact that the accidents and disasters which continue to happen are almost always traceable to the disregard of some of these provisions; but the fact that they are disregarded, proves, in its turn, that the law must remain a dead-letter, until more effective remedies are provided against its violation.

The Act of 1855 provides that if some of its provisions are violated, the master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and that if others of its directions are not complied with, the master or the owners, or both, shall forfeit money-penalties against the ship by the *authorities of the United States*.

It is found that indictments are not feared, and that suits for the recovery of penalties are never instituted.

To make the law effective, the power of obtaining redress must be lodged in the hands of the emigrants themselves.

The law gives them an action against the ship for marine *torts* and for breaches of marine contracts; but this action must be prosecuted through the dilatory form of admiralty practice. The ship is bonded, and goes on her way. The emigrant, poor, friendless, and often emaciated by disease, is kept loitering in a crowded city; dancing attendance on the delays of litigation, while the Western fields, which he came to till, lie fallow. The loss falls immediately on himself, but indirectly, likewise on the entire country, which receives and detains a languishing pauper, when it needs industrious and able-bodied laborers.

It is absolutely necessary to authorize a summary proceeding, simple and expeditious, such as the case of the emigrant requires. A commissioner should be appointed for the especial purpose of hearing and passing upon these complaints. He might be appointed by the Chief Justice of United States, under the precedent established in the case of the Register in Bankruptcy. His authority, however, must be to hear and determine. An appeal from his decision should not operate to supercede execution upon his judgment; but the losing party should be cast upon his chances of obtaining restitution.

It will also be necessary to establish certain principles of remedial law, not now considered established.

The owner of a ship should be made responsible in damages to the natural representatives of persons dying in the course of a voyage, from causes produced by misconduct of such owner, or his agent. Such claims must be declared liens on the ship, recoverable by action *in rem* in the admiralty form.

The contracts to convey passengers must be declared contracts of absolute insurance, not to be qualified by written or printed stipulations dictated by the ship-owner.

The ship-owner must be prevented from pleading that the emigrants, having seen the ship when they came on board, had assumed their own risks, and precluded themselves against bringing suit for damages occasioned by its imperfections.

Damages merely compensatory will not suffice to recompense sufferers for the annoyance arising from insufficient food or air, or other ill-treatment, not causing definite pecuniary loss.

A stated minimum of the damages should be fixed by law in such cases, such as the amount of the passage-money, or of double or treble that amount.

We do not think that any of the legislators of the nation will object to the passage of such a bill. One of the greatest sources of the nation's income in wealth and population has been the vast emigration from Europe, and it should therefore be protected by appropriate national legislation. Every principle of public policy, looking to the welfare of the country, as well as every sentiment of humanity, demands this at the hands of Congress.

Under the present system, the emigrants are treated more like beasts of burden than like human beings, starved and crowded together in ill-ventilated, ill-fitted, ill-supplied, and ill-manned vessels.

The arrival of an emigrant ship in our ports, if it does not bring disease and pestilence among us, often occasions great apprehension and alarm, disturbing the regular business of our city, and creating an indefinable prejudice against the worthy emigrant, instead of extending to him, as he truly deserves, a kind and hearty welcome.

The Commissioners of Emigration are the trustees as well of the emigrant as of the State of New York and of the United States in general. Although appointed by the State authority for State purposes, their line of duty is not confined to the boundaries of the State, but extends over the whole country, inasmuch as they have to encourage and protect the emigrant, until he reaches his new home. It would betray a narrow-mindedness, of which no member of this Board is guilty, if they did not look at emigration from this national point of view. Whenever they succeed in doing away with a grievance, or achieving a result favorable to the emigrants, it is a national gain, and an advantage won for the whole country.

Hence, every consideration in relation to the comfort and protection of the emigrant is of a national character, and demands the serious attention of a good and enlightened statesmanship.

FREDERICK KAPP,
PHILIP BISSINGER,

Commissioners.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1868.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, the undersigned, Practising Physicians of the German Society, proceeded on board the hospital-ship Illinois, and, also, ship Leibnitz, in order to investigate the causes of so many having died during the voyage of the ship Leibnitz.

After a thorough examination of the sick and well passengers of the ship Leibnitz, as far as it was possible, we have come to the conclusion that the sickness originated in the following causes:

A.

IN REGARD TO THE SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The disease appeared on the 20th day of the voyage. Many persons were taken sick with vomiting, purging, and cramps in the lower extremities. The vomiting was yellow, greenish-yellow, and, in some instances, bloody. The

ejections were watery—their color difficult to determine. The thirst was intense, the coating of the tongue black, and the extremities were cold. The patients lost their consciousness, and remained unconscious till they died. The passage of the urine was uninterrupted till death, and many passed their urine involuntarily.

Nothing could be ascertained about the characteristic condition of the skin, which is doughy in Asiatic cholera, nor in regard to the characteristic condition of the tongue, which, in cases of Asiatic cholera, appears cold, smooth, and broad. The disease, in a few cases, lasted for three or four hours, but, in most cases, from two to three weeks; in very rapid cases, there appeared blueish-black spots on the skin. In many cases the patients were attacked during two or three days with vomiting from three to four times a day, but afterwards recovered. As soon as the sick received their food, they seemed to become worse, but if not given to them they would improve. From the appearance presented by the patients on board the hospital-ship nothing could be ascertained in regard to the foregoing disease itself. We found most of the patients in a condition of anasmia.

B.

IN REGARD TO THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.

The passengers were unanimous in attributing it to the following causes, viz.:

The water was in insufficient quantity, only half a pint in 24 hours to each person, and of bad quality (as if fomenting). The food consisted of barley, peas, and beans, boiled in water. The butter was rancid. Bacon, salted pork, and ship-biscuit, partly molded. We found, on going on board the ship, that although the berths, etc., had been removed, the traces of dirt still remained. This fact corroborates the statement of the passengers that the ship was in the most filthy state during the voyage. The vomitings and ejections of the sick had not been removed from their berths, nor had the floor been cleaned during the whole voyage. The four water-closets of the ship appear to have been, and are still, very filthy; for although the ship had been cleaned, they still send forth a penetrating and a very unhealthy smell. The ship, having accommodation for only 300 passengers, carried, on her voyage, 544. Underneath the regular between-decks of the ship, a deck, which was formerly used for carrying cargo, was fixed up for the use of passengers; how many of them were placed there, the captain did not know. The ventilation of the between-decks was fixed in the usual manner, viz.: two square apertures, which opened on the upper-deck, and two or three small windows in the stern of the vessel; also a ventilator on the deck was shown to us. In the lower deck, temporarily provided for the use of passengers, there was no ventilation at all. The air had only access through the small opening by which the passengers descended. The effluvia arising from the bilge-water, and also the bad odor of the cargo, penetrated and had free access to the passengers. In view of the facts contained under A and B, we come to the conclusion that the sickness appeared in two different forms:

1. *Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines*, either of a mild or violent character; afterwards, by the continued action of the aforesaid bad influences, in addition to those produced by the excrements of the above-named disease, there appeared—

2. *Typhus Contagiosus*.—There was no Asiatic cholera at all. The sickness was produced by the introduction, partly of inadequate, and partly of putrid, provisions into the digestive organs, which afterwards operated in different ways on different persons. The spreading of the disease was promoted by want of fresh air, and of good and sufficient water, and also cleanliness. An evident proof of this is the fact that but one of the ship's crew died, the only one who slept between decks. Three women, who had been working for the crew, and who shared their meals, were perfectly healthy during the voyage. The want of a physician, and the deficiency of all kinds of medicines, contributed chiefly to swell the list of mortality. The Captain prescribed "*bitters*" in place of medicines. One hundred and five passengers died. We could not learn how many altogether were taken sick. We believe that similar horrible calamities can only be avoided by the legislative action of the National Government, by enacting more stringent laws to compel ship-owners to provide their ships with proper medical attendance, and all the other necessities which tend to preserve the health of the passengers; and the Government should see that such laws be properly enforced.

We do not wish to drop this matter without giving expression to our indignation and abhorrence at the authors of these brutal murders. Nothing appears to so transform men into beasts as the prospect to make out of poor and comparatively helpless people, an extraordinary large profit, as is evidenced in the case of the ship Leibnitz.

(Signed)

DR. WILL. PIEPER,
DR. GEO. A. SCHWARZENBERG.
DR. LOUIS KRAUSE.

Messrs. PHILIP BISSINGER and
FREDERICK KAPP,
Commissioners of Emigration.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1868.

THE BOARD
OF
Commissioners of Emigration

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,

ORGANIZED MAY 5TH, 1847.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, *President*,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, *Vice Presdt*,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,

(Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.)

EX OFFICIO :

RICHARD O'GORMAN, *Pres't Irish Emig't Society*,
PHILIP BISSINGER, *President German Society*,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, *Mayor City of New York*,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, *Mayor City of Brooklyn*.

BERNARD CASSERLY, *General Agent and Superintendent*.

NAMES OF CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD :

COMMISSIONER LOUTREL, *Chairman Ward's Island Committee*,
" BISSINGER, *Chairman Castle Garden Committee*,
" KAPP, *Chairman Counties and Agencies Committee*,
" WINSTON, *Chairman Finance Committee*.

COMMITTEE ON THE LABOR EXCHANGE, CASTLE GARDEN :

COMMISSIONERS BISSINGER, LOUTREL, KAPP & McELROY.

10/1/14





